

Part THE Grammar  
L O N D O N  
VOCABULARY.

*English and Latin :*

*With the Principal Things in Picture.*

*For the Use of Schools.*



L O N D O N :

Printed by B. Cooley, for D. Colclough,  
at the Golden Pyramids, in the Old Ferry  
[The First Door, next the Poultry.]





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# THE PREFACE.

**T**HE Burthening of the Memory with more than is necessary, at the Entrance upon any Study, is certainly a great Discouragement to the Learner. I have therefore, in the present Vocabulary, avoided every Thing that is not of immediate Use, as Foreign to the Design; and industriously omitted that vast Mob of Words with which our common Word Books do so frightfully swell: And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this Kind already Printed, or to condemn them as useless, (till I am better acquainted with their Author's Intentions:;) But this I will allow my self to affirm, That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purposes: For, what should a Person that is to be prepared for the Reading of Corderius, Phædrus, &c. be lead thro' a Crowd of Modern Barbarisms, and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the Romans never heard of; and

so consequently, will never be met with in any  
 Classick, or good Latin Author: A few of  
 which I shall take the Liberty to Instance as they  
 stand in the Books already abroad. Such are  
 Ingratitudo, Grossularia, Ribes, Leviiticum,  
 Nicotiana Pistacia, Aurantium, Papius,  
 Hispaniolus, &c.

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong  
 Significations which they have given to Latin  
 Words; a Fault scarce excusable, since it be-  
 trays the Learner into such Mistakes as will for-  
 ever hinder his true understanding of a Roman  
 Author. Such are their Rendering Arbustum  
 for a Shrub. Carmen, for one single Verse.  
 Humilitas, for the Virtue that is contrary to  
 Pride. Hamilis, for one that is endow'd with  
 it. Camera, for a Chamber. Caminus for a  
 Chimney. Æs, for Brass. Pædagogus, for a  
 Schoolmaster. Cicada, a Grasshopper. Gryllus  
 a Cricket. Albumen, the White of the Eye.  
 Laurus, for a Laurel. And an endless Num-  
 ber of the like, which to repeat would be  
 unpleasant here, as they are unprofitable when  
 they are. It would be too tedious likewise, to  
 take Notice how often they confound Adjective  
 with Substantives, using them as such: The  
 putting in of Phrases; the giving Latin Names  
 to Modern Things; the using Circumlocu-  
 tions, or two or three Words to express one

# The PREFACE.

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in English; the throwing in of so many Compound Words upon the Back of one another. And in Fine, the inserting only of Nouns, as if Speech was made up but of one sort of Words.

Whereas, a Vocabulary ought to contain a Stock of pure Primitive Words, (and such principally, as will be required to be known in the reading of the first easy School Authors: ) Which, when the Scholar is once Master of, he will Daily, and insensibly be increasing, as he proceeds to other Books; (where the Sense assists the Memory) and which will a thousand times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification, than a Heap of barren Words, dryly strung together in the ordinary Nomenclatura's.

This following Collection, I suppose, will be abundantly sufficient for the fitting of a Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, the Latin Testament, Erasmus, Phædrus, Esop, Cato, Ovidii Tristia, &c. The Words being mostly Primitive, and such as frequently occur in the Books afore mentioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a Compound Word, but that is but seldom, and what we were forced to receive, because it is observable, That some Derivatives and Compounded Words are often more used than the Simple and Primitive.

Care

## IV      The PREFACE.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here, but what is purely Roman, and has the Authority of some one, or more, of the Classick Authors; and if for Method sake, we have been oblig'd sometimes to make use of a Word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtfull, we have not fail'd to set a Mark upon it as such, or thrown it under the Page, among the Notes.

The True and Primitive Signification of the Words, as used among the best Authors, is given, (almost all Metaphorical and Borrow'd Significations being laid aside) that the Learner might not only have pure Words, but also, a clear understanding of their Meaning.

I have omitted several Words, which may be easily deduced from some other: For when a Boy knows that Legere is Latin for to read, Audire, to hear, and can tell what the Supines signifie, he may be easily taught. How that from the first Supine, by changing Um into Or, a Noun Substantive is formed which signifies the Doer; as, from Lectum to read, comes Lector, a Reader. From Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor, a Hearer. So, when he has learn'd the Significations of Vocare, Ponere, Venire; if he is informed, That these Prepositions, Ad,  
Con

## The P R E F A C E.

Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, being Compounded, signifie To, Together; Down, or From; In, or Upon; Before, or First; Forth, Back, or Up; Under, Upon or Over, will presently know that Advocare signifies to call to, Convocare, to call together, Devocare, to call down, Invocare, to call upon, Præponere, to put before, Proponere, to put forth, Reponere, to put back, Subponere, to put under, Supervenire, to come upon, or over. So, he that knows what Amicus, Avarus signifie, will soon learn what Amicitia, Avaritia mean: As, he that knows what Liber, Culter are, will soon tell you that Libellus is a little Book, Cultellus a little Knife. Likewise by him who hath learnt that Tepere, Calere signifie to be Warm, to be Hot, the significations of Tepor, Calor will be presently understood.

I have indeed put in Three or Four Verbal Nouns, or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as Pastor, Arator; but the so doing was needfull, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.

One Thing to be observed is, That in composing of this little Book, Respect has been had all along to those Words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue, and not in the English; since this is a Vocabulary for the Learning

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*Learning of the former Language, and not of the latter. Besides, many Things which do frequently occur in our Tongue, were unknown to the Romans; and therefore, you cannot expect Latin Words for them; since the Romans could not give Names to Things they knew nothing of.*

*As to the Method, I have made choice of the most Natural and Entertaining, that the Subject is capable of; and distributed Matters into such an Order, that the Learner may at the same time, and with the same Pains, with the Knowledge of the Words, understand the Things themselves which they express, with their Order, and Dependance upon one another: And the better to fix Both upon the Memory of the young Readers, and to give them as clear an Idea as possible, of what they learn, I have caused little Draughts and Pictures to be made of such Things as are known and distinguished by their Outward Shapes, with References to the Words that mention them.*

### Note.

**T**HE young Reader is to take Notice, That the Figures, (1,) (2,) (3,) (4,) (5,) &c. refer to the same Numbers in the Pictures, as those in the Cut do to the same Figures among the Words.

T H E

# THE L O N D O N V O C A B U L A R Y.

## I. OF THINGS.



**A** Thing  
bath,  
Name  
Sign  
Mark, or Note  
Mode, or Manner

**R** Es, el, f.  
Nōmen, īōis, n.  
Signum, l, n.  
Nōra, x, f.  
Mōdus, i, m.

**B**



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## The LONDON

A Kind  
A Part,  
Or Member

Gēnus, ěris, n.  
Pars, tĭs, f.  
Membrum, ĭ, n.

A Part is

An Half  
A Fragment, or broken Piece  
A Crum, or little Piece

Dīmīdĭum, ĭ, n.  
Fruſtum, ĭ, n.  
Mīca, æ, f.

Things have also their

Cauſe  
Nature  
Fortune  
Beginning  
End  
Order  
Time  
Number  
Place  
Space

Cauſa, æ, f.  
Nātūra, æ, f.  
Fortūna, æ, f.  
Prīncĭpĭum, ĭi, n.  
Fīnis, ĩs, d.  
Ordo, ĩnĭs, m.  
Tempus, ōris, n.  
Nūmĕrus, ĭ, m.  
Lŏcus, ĭ, m.  
Spācĭum, ĭ, n.

A Thing is

The World (1)  
A Body  
The Sky (2)  
A Spirit

Mundus, ĭ, m.  
Corpus, ōris, n.  
Æthĕr, ěris, m.  
Spīrĭtus, us, m.

God created the World out of

Nothing

{ Nĭhĭlum, ĭ, n.

In a Body there is

Matter  
Form  
Figure

Māteriā, æ, f.  
Forma, æ, f.  
Fīgūra, æ, f.



# VOCABULARY.

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In the Sky there are

The Sun	(3)	Sol, is, m.
The Moon	(4)	Lūna, æ, f.
A Star	(5)	Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

Light		Lūx, cis, f.
A Sun-Beam	(6)	Jūbar, is, n.

When Light is withheld, there is made

A Shadow		Umbra, æ, f.
Darkness		Tēnēbræ, ærum, f.

A Spirit is

God		Dēus, i, m.
An Angel	(7)	Angēlus, i, m.
A Mind		Mens, tis, f.
A Soul		Or, Anīmus, i, m.
A Devil		Anīma, æ, f.
		*Diābōlus, i, m.

Who Inhabit

Heaven	(8)	Coelum, i, n.
The Element		Elēmentum, i, n.
Hell		†

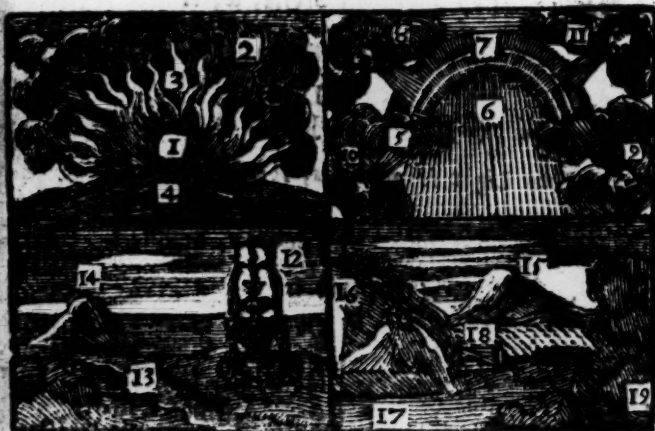
\*This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.

†Loci Inferi

## The LONDON

## II.

## Of the ELEMENTS.



In the World there are Four Elements, or Beginnings of all Things.

**F**ire  
Air  
Water  
Earth

Ignis, is, m.  
Aēr, ēris, m.  
Aqua, x, f.  
Tellus, ūris, f.

From the Fire (1) cometh

A Spark  
Smoak  
A Flame  
Soot

(2)  
(3)

Scintilla, x, f.  
Fūmus, i, m.  
Flamma, x, f.  
Fūlīgo, Inis, f.

In the Fire are

A Firebrand (4)  
A Live or Hot Coal  
Embers, or warm Ashes.

Torris, is, m.  
Prūna, x, f.  
Fāvilla x, f.

After

After the fire there remain

A Dead Coal	Carbo ōnis, m.
A Dead or Quench'd Brand	Ticſo, ōnis, m.
Aſhes	Cinis, ſris, m.
Or Cinders	or Ciner

in the Air (6) are

A Cloud	Nūbes, ls, f.
A Fog or Miſt	Nēbūla, x, f.
A Steam	Vāpor, ōris, m.
The Rainbow (7)	Iris, idis, f.
A Wind	Ventus, i, m.
A Gentle wind	Aura, x, f.

The Four chief Winds are

The Eaſt-Wind (8)	Eurus, i, m.
The Weſt Wind (9)	Zēphyrus, i, m.
The North-Wind (10)	Aquilo, ōnis, m.
The South-Wind (11)	Auſter, tri, m.

From a Cloud cometh

Rain	*Plūvia, x, f.
Snow	Nix nivis, f.
Hail	Grando, diſis, f.
Dew	Ros, ōris, m.
Froſt	Gelu, n. Undeclined
Hoar or white Froſt	Prūina, x, f.
Thunder	Tōnitrū, n. Undeclined
A Thunder-bolt	Fulmen, Yais, n.
Lightning	Fulgur ūris, n.

Rain if it falls cloſe or thick is

A Shower	Imber, ris, m.
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Rain if it be ſarce is

A Great Shower or Storm	Nimbus, i, m.
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\*This is properly an Adjective, Aqua being underſtood.

## Water is

A Spring, or Fountain (12)	Fons, tis, m.
A River (13)	Rivus, i, m.
	Or, Amnis, is, m.
A Wave	Unda, æ, f.
The Sea	Mare, is, n.

The Main Sea that compasseth the World is

| Océanus, i, m.

## A River hath

A Bank	Ripa, æ, f.
A Brink	Margo, inis, d. rather m.
A Channel	Alvæus, i, m.
A Whirlpool	Vortex, icis, m.
A Gulf	Gurges, icis, m.
A Shallow, or Ford	Vadum, i, n.

## From Water cometh

A Drop	Gutta, æ, f.
A Bubble	Bulla, æ, f.
Foam, or Froth	Spuma, æ, f.
Ice	Glacies, ei, f.

Water when it wants Vent, spreads it self into

A Pool, or Pond	Stagnum, i, n.
A Lake	Lacus, us, m.
A Marsh, or Fen	Palus, ūdis, f.
A Ditch	Lacuna, æ, f.

## The Sea hath

A Shore	Litus, ōris, n.
A Haven, or Port	Portus, us, m.
A Gulf of the Sea, or Bay	Sinus, us, m.
An Arm, or Strait	Frētum, i, n.

Land inclosed with Sea or Water, is

An Isle, or Island (14)	Insula, æ, f.
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## The Earth is

Land	Terra, æ, f.
Ground	Hūmus, i, f.
Firm Ground	Sölum, i. n.
	Or, Fundus, i, m.

## Upon the Earth is

An Hill (15)	Collis, is, m.
A Mountain, or Great Hill 16	Mons, tis, m.
A plain Field (18)	Campus, i, m.
A Vale, or Valley (17)	Vallis, m.
A Rock (19)	Rūpes, is, f.

## Earth mixed with Water is

Mud	Limus, i, m.
Mire, or Dirt	Coenum, i, n.
	Or, Lūtum, i, n.

## Earth without Water is

Dust	Pulvis, ěris, m.
	Or, Pulver, ěris, m.

## Earth cut up with its own Herb is

A Turf	Cespes, itis, m.
A Clod of Earth is	Glēba, æ, f.

## The Kinds of Earth are

Clay	Argilla, æ, f.
Marl, or white Earth	Marga, æ, f.
Ruddle, or Red Oker	Rūbrica, æ, f.
Chalk	Crēta, æ, f.

## Out of the Earth is taken

A Mineral	*Mīnēra, æ, f.
A Plant	Planta, æ, f.

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\*This is no Latin, but an Italian Word; and therefore shou'd have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here. III. Of

# III. OF MINERALS and METALS.



The Earth, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the Earth is made, is called a Mineral, or the Oar.

A Mineral is

**J** Juice  
A Metal  
A Stone

(9)

**S** Ulcus, l, m.  
Metallum, l, n.  
Lapis, idis, m.

Mineral Juices are

Salt  
Alum  
Sulphur  
Aster

**S** al, is, m.  
Alumen, inis, n.  
Sulfur, uris, n.  
Saccinum, l, n.

A **\*Metal** is all that which is digged and fetched out of the Earth, as,

Gold	(1)	Aurum, i, n.
Silver	(2)	Argentum, i, n.
Lead	(3)	Plumbum, i, n.
Copper	(4)	Æs, æris, n.
Tin	(5)	Stannum, i, n.
Iron	(6)	Ferrum, i, n.

Out of Lead is made

Red Lead	Sandyx, icis, f.
Called by the Moderns	Minium, i, n.
White Lead	Cerussa, æ, f.

**Artificial Metals**, [such as are made by the Art of Man] are, that which is made of Copper, and the Calaminare Stone called Brass—— Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron called

Steel | Chalybs, ybis, m.

From Copper or Brass cometh a green Rust, or

Verdigrease | Ærugo, ins, f.

**Metals** are digged out of

A Mine (8) | Fodina, æ, f.

A Stone is an hard, dry, (fossile) Body.  
is.

Sand	Arēna, æ, f.
Gravel	Glārēa, æ, f.
A big Stone (10)	Saxum, i, n.
A Flint Stone	Silex, icis, d.
A Pumie Stone	Pūmex, icis, d.

\*This Word is also used by Virgil, Lucretius, and Lucan  
etc. for the Mine it self. B 5 A

*A Whetstone* (11)*A Marble**A Loadstone* (12)*A Jewell* (13)

Cos, ōtis, f.

Marmor, ōris, n.

Magnes, ētis, m.

Gemma, æ, f.

*A Jewell, or Pretious Stone*

15

*A Diamond**A Sapphire**A Chrysolite**An Emerald**A Carbuncle of a fiery Colour**A Jasper**An Agate*

Adāmas, antis, m.

Sapphirus, i, m.

Chrysolithus, i, m.

Smāragdus, i, m.

Pyrōpus, i, m.

Jaspis, idis, f.

Achātes, æ, or is, m.

*Like to Jewels are**Glass**A Chrysal**A Pearl*

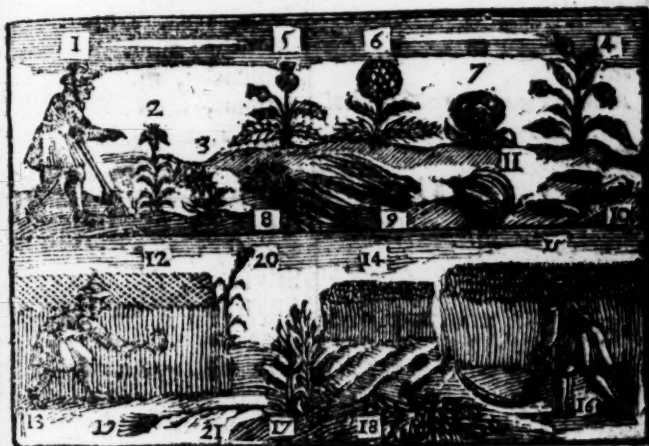
Vitrum, i, n.

Chrystallus, i, f.

Margārita, æ, f.



# IV. OF PLANTS!



A Plant is

A N Herb  
A Shrub  
A Tree

H Erba,  $\alpha$ , f.  
Frutex,  $\text{icis}$ , m.  
Arbor,  $\text{oris}$ , f.

An Herb is

Grass

Flax

All manner of Corn or Grain

Grämen,  $\text{inis}$ , n.  
Linum, i, n.  
Frumentum, i, n.

The Names of some of the most common Herbs are

A Bur

Fern or Brakes,

Hemlock

Lappa,  $\alpha$ , f.  
Filiix,  $\text{icis}$ , f.  
Cicuta,  $\alpha$ , f.

Hysop,

Hyssop		Hyssōpus, i, f.
A Lilly	(2)	Līlīum, li, n.
Mallow		Malva, x, f.
Marygold	(3)	Caltha, x, f.
Marjoram		Amārācus, i, m.
Mint		Mentha, x, f.
Moss		Muscus, i, m.
A Mushroom, or Toad-stool		Fungus, i, m.
A Nettle		Urtica, x, f.
Parley		Apīum, ii, n.
A Poppy	(4)	Pāpāver, ēris, n.
A Rush		Juncus, i, m.
Saffron		Crōcus, i, m.
Sage		Salvia, x, f.
Sorrel		Lāpāthus, i, m.
Sea-Weed		Alga, x, f.
Southern Wood		Abrōtōnum, i, n.
A Thistle	(5)	Cardūs, i, m.
Thyme		Thymus, i, m. &
Vervain		Thymum, i, n.
A Violet		Verbēna, x, f.
Worm-Wood		Vrōla, x, f.
Eatable Herbs		Absinthium, ii, n.
An Artichoke	(6)	Olus, ēris, n.
Asparagus, Sperage, or		Cīnāra, x, f.
Sparrow-Grass		Aspārāgus, i, m.
Lettice		Lactūca, x, f.
Coleworts		Brassica, x, f.

Which becoming Headed are called

Cabbage (7) | \*

Eatable Roots are

Beet	Bēta, x, f.
Garlick	Allium, ii, n.

\*This is called Brassica Capitata.

A

A Leek		Porrum, i, n.
An Onion	(9)	Cēpe, is, n. &
Radish	(8)	Cēpa, x, f.
A Turnip		Rāphānus, i, m.
		Rāpum, i, n.

Oleraceous Fruits are

A Cucumber	(10)	Cūcūmis, is, m.
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The biggest sort of which Fruit is

A Pompion, or Pomkin		Pēpo, ōnis, m.
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A Delicious sort of which Fruit is

A Melon		Mēlo, ōnis, m.
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As the biggest sort is

A Gourd		Cūcurbīta, x, f.
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(12) Corn is

Barley	(14)	Hordēum, i, n.
Miller, or Grouse		Mīllum, ii, n.
An Oat	(15)	Avēna, x, f.
Rice		Orȳza, x, f.
Wheat	(13)	Ador, ōris, n.

Whence cometh

Meal, or Flower		Fārīna, x, f.
Bran		Furfur, ūris, n.
Pulse		Lēgūmen, īnis, n.

is

A Bean	(17)	Fāba, x, f.
Darnel		Lōllum, ii, n.
Lenils		Lens, tis, f.
A Pea		Pīsum, i, n.
Vitches, or Tares	(18)	Vīcīa, x, f.

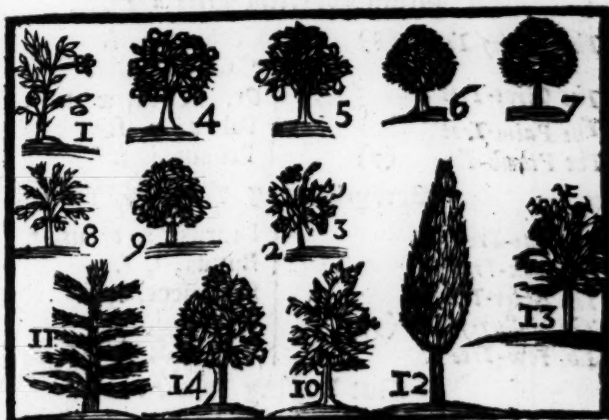
In Corn is

The Beard	(19)	Arīsta, x, f.
An Ear	(20)	Spīca, x, f.
A Grain, or single Corn		Grānum, l, n.
An Husk		Glūma, x, f.
The Stalk		Calmus, l, m.
Standing Corn is	(12)	Sēges, ētis, m.
A Mixture of sundry Grains		
Or Miscelline is		Farrāgo, īnis, f.

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V. O

V.  
OF TREES and SHRUBS.



A **Shrub** is a Plant which riseth not up to the just  
Bigness of a Tree; such is

**T**HE Bramble  
The Juniper

Juy  
The Myrtle

A Reed

The Rose-Bush (1)

The Tamarisk

The Vine (2)

beareth

A Bunch of Grapes (3)

A Vine Leaf is

Some-bearing Trees are

The Apple-Tree (5)

The Fig-Tree

The Medlar-Tree

**R**ubus, i, m. or f.

Juniperus, i, f.

Hedera, x, f.

Myrtus, i, f.

Calamus, i, m.

Or, Arundo, inis, f.

Rosa, x, f.

Myrica, x, f.

Vitis, is, f.

Uva, x, f.

Pampinus, i, m.

Malus, i, f.

Ficus, us, f.

Mespilus, i, f.

The

<i>The Pear-Tree</i>	(6)		<i>Pyrus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Service, or sorb Tree</i>			<i>Sorbus</i> , i, f.

**Plumb-bearing Trees are**

<i>The Cherry-Tree</i>	(8)		<i>Cērālus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Olive-Tree</i>			* <i>Oliva</i> , α, f.
<i>The Palm-Tree</i>			Or, <i>Olēa</i> , α, f.
<i>The Plumb-Tree</i>	(7)		<i>Palma</i> , α, f.
			<i>Prūnus</i> , i, f.

**Berry-bearing Trees are**

<i>The Bay-Tree</i>			<i>Laurus</i> , i, or us, f.
<i>The Box-Tree</i>			<i>Buxus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Elder-Tree</i>			<i>Sambucus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Mulberry-Tree</i>	(9)		<i>Mōrus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Yew-Tree</i>			<i>Taxus</i> , i, f.

**Nut-bearing Trees are**

<i>The Almond-Tree</i>			<i>Amygdāla</i> , α, f.
<i>The Besch-Tree</i>			<i>Fāgus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Filberd-Tree</i>			<i>Cōrylus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Wallnut-Tree</i>	(14)		* <i>Juglans</i> , dis, f.

**Forrest-Trees are**

<i>The Alder-Tree</i>			<i>Alnus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Ash-Tree</i>	(10)		<i>Fraxinus</i> , i, f.
<i>The wild Ash</i>			<i>Ornus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Birch-Tree</i>			<i>Bētūla</i> , α, f.
<i>The Cedar-Tree</i>	(11)		<i>Cēdrus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Cork-Tree</i>			<i>Sūber</i> , ēris, n.
<i>The Cypress-Tree</i>	(12)		<i>Cūpressus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Elm</i>	(13)		<i>Ulmus</i> , i, f.
<i>The Fir-Tree</i>			* <i>Abies</i> , ētis, f.
<i>The Lime, or Linden-Tree</i>			<i>Tilia</i> , α, f.
<i>The Maple</i>			* <i>Acer</i> , ēris, n.
<i>The Oak</i>			<i>Quercus</i> , us, f.

\* *Arbor* is understood.

An Oak of the hardest Kind  
The Holm Oak  
The Pine-Tree  
The Plane-Tree  
The Poplar-Tree  
The Turpentine-Tree  
The Willow-Tree

Rōbur, ōris, n.  
Ilex, icis, f.  
Pīnus, us, f.  
Plātānus, i, f.  
Pōpulus, i, f.  
Tērēbinthus, i, f.  
Sālix, icis, f.

**Trees** bear

fruit

Fructus, us, m.

is,

A Dome  
A Nut  
A Berry

Pōmum, i, n.  
Nux, icis, f.  
Bacca, æ, f.

A Dome is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose Skin or Peel is not hard; such is

An Apple  
A Cherry  
A Date  
A Fig  
A Medlar  
An Olive  
A Pear  
A Plum  
The sorb Apple

Mālum, i, n.  
Cērāsum, i, n.  
Dactylus, i, m.  
Ficus, i, or us, f.  
Mespīlum, i, n.  
Olīva, æ, f.  
Pyrum, i, n.  
Prūnum, i, n.  
Sorbum, i, n.

A Nut is here taken for any Fruit which hath a hard Shell; such is

An Almond  
A Chestnut  
A Filbert  
A Wallnut

Amygdāla, æ, f.  
Castānea, æ, f.  
Avellāna, æ, f.  
Juglans, dis, f.

These are Adjectives, the Word Nux being understood.

A Berry is a small round Fruit growing on Trees or Shrubs  
such is

A Grape	Acīnus, i, m.
A Mulberry	Mōrum, i, n.
A Strawberry	Frāgum, i, n.

Spice-bearing Trees bring forth

Spice is	Arōma, tis, n.
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Cinnamon	Cāfia, x, f.
Ginger	Or, Cinnānum, i, n. in Ov
Mace	Zingiber, āris, n.
Pepper	Macis, idis, f. in Plau
	Pīper, ēris, n.

The Oak bears

An Oak-Corn, or Acorn	Glans, glandis, f.
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From Trees also come

Frankincense	Thus, thūris, n.
Pitch	Pix, pīcis, f.
Resin	Rēsina, x, f.

Parts of a Plant are

The Root	Rādix, īcis, f.
The Stump	Stirps, is, f.
The Stalk	Caulis, is, f.
The Bark	Cortex, īcis, m.
A Bough, or Branch	Rāmus, i, m.
A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon	Surculus, i, m.
A Sucker or Shoot, that grows out of the Roots, or Sides of the Stock.	Stōlo, ōnis, m.
A fresh, or green Leaf	Frons, frondis, f.
A dead, or withered Leaf	Fōlīum, ii, n.
A Blossom, or Flower	Flos, flōris, m.



Shrub

Trees have

| Lignum, i, n.

Which hath

Knor

| Nodus, i, m.

Of Wood is made

Faggot

| Fascis, is, m.

A Nut hath

Shell

| Putamen, inis, n.

Kernel

| Nucleus, i, m.

Or

Trees growing together make

laun

Wood

| Sylva, æ, f.

Forest

| Saltus, us, m.

Grove

| Nēmus, ōris, n.

Grove consecrated to some

God is

| Lūcus, i, m.

Place planted with Trees is

| Arbustum, i, n.

Place planted with Willows is

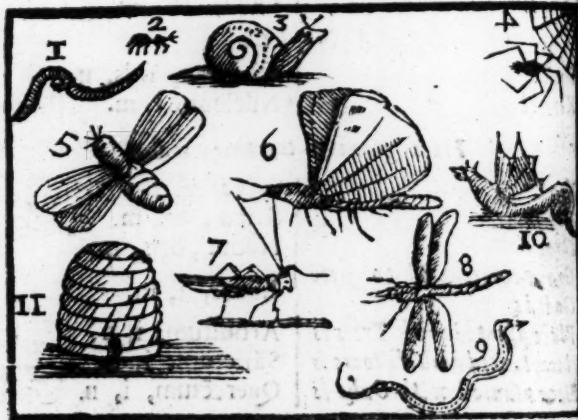
| Salictrum, i, n.

Place planted with Oaks is

| Quercetum, i, n.

VI. Of

# VI, OF INSECTS.



**A** *N* Animal, or  
Living Creature  
hath

*Life*  
*Sense*  
*Sex*

**A** *N*imal, *alis*, *n*.

*Vita*, *æ*, *f*.  
*Sensus*, *us*, *m*.  
*Sexus*, *us*, *m*.

*There are five outward Senses*

*The Sight*  
*The Hearing*  
*The Smell*  
*The Taste*  
*The Touch, or Feeling*

*Vīsus*, *us*, *m*.  
*Audītus*, *us*, *m*.  
*Odōrātus*, *us*, *m*.  
*Gustus*, *us*, *m*.  
*Tactus*, *us*, *m*.

By the Senses are perceived

our	Color, ōris, m.
Sound	Sonus, i, m.
Voice	Vox, ōcls, f.
Scent, or Smell	Odor, ōris, m.
Taste, or Relish	Sāpor, ōris, m.

Besides the five Outward Senses above-mentioned, there are three Inward Senses given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things.

Common Sense	*
Fancy	†
Memory	Mēmōria, æ, f.

The Senses at Rest is called

leep	Somnus, i, m.
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By its Sex a Living Creature is

Male	Mas, āris, m.
Female	Fēmīna, æ, f.

An Animal is

Insect	Insectum, i, n.
Serpent	†Serpens, tis, d.
Bird	Or, Anguis, is, d.
Beast	Avis, is, f.
Fish	Bestia, æ, f.
Man	Piscis, is, m.
	Hōmo, inis, m.

Called Sensus communis

Phantā-ia, æ, f.

Serpens is an Adjective, and when it is taken in the Masculine Gender, Anguis is understood; when in the Feminine, Bestia is understood.

Insects

**Insects** are small Animals without Blood, having Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most of them in some Part of their Bodies.

**Creeping Insects are**

<i>A Worm</i>	(1)	Vermis, is, m.
<i>An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire</i>	(2)	Formica, æ, f.
<i>A Caterpillar</i>		Eruca, æ, f.
<i>A Flea</i>		Pulex, icis, m.
<i>A Glow-Worm</i>		Cicindela, æ, f.
<i>An Horse-Leech</i>		Hirudo, inis, f.
<i>A Louse</i>		Pediculus, i, m.
<i>A Moth</i>		Tinea, æ, f.
<i>Nits</i>		Lendes, ium, f.
<i>A Silk-Worm</i>		Bombyx, icis, m.
<i>A Snail</i>	(3)	Limax, acis, d.
<i>A Spider</i>	(4)	Aranea, æ, f.
<i>A Water-Spider</i>		Tipula, æ, f.
<i>A Tick</i>		Ricinus, i, m.
<i>A Wall-Louse,</i>		
<i>Bug or Chinch</i>		Cimex, icis, m.

**Flying Insects are**

<i>A Bee</i>	(5)	Apis, is, f.
<i>A Beetle</i>		Scarabæus, i, m.
<i>A Breeze, Gad-Fly, or Ox-Fly</i>		Asilus, i, m.
<i>A Butter-Fly</i>	(6)	Papilio, onis, m.
<i>A Cigall, or Baulm Cricket</i>		*Cicada, æ, f.
<i>A Cricket</i>		Gryllus, i, m.
<i>A Fly</i>		Musca, æ, f.
<i>A Gnat</i>		Culex, icis, m.
<i>A Grasshopper, or Locust</i>	(7)	Locusta, æ, f.

\*This Insect is unknown in England, but very common in Italy.

# VOCABULARY.

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Spanish Fly

Wasp

Hornet, or great Wasp (8)

Drone

hath not

Sting

Cantharis, idis, f.

Vespa, æ, f.

Crabro, ōnis, m.

Fucus, i, m.

Aculeus, i, m.

## A Serpent or Creeper is

Adder, or Viper (9)

Asp

Basilisk

Dragon (10)

Lizard

Salamander

Scorpion

Snake

Water-Snake

Vipera, æ, f.

Aspis, idis, f.

Basiliscus, i, m.

Draco, ōnis, m.

Lacertus, i, m.

Salamandra, æ, f.

Scorpius, ii, m.

Or, Scorpio, ōnis, m.

Cöluber, bri, m.

Natrix, icis, m.

Or, Hydrus, i, m.

## A Bee in

Bee-Hive (11)

maketh

they

Honey-Comb

they

Swarm of Bees is

Alveare, is, n. &

Alvearium, ii, n.

Mel, lis, n.

Favus, i, m.

Cera, æ, f.

Examen, inis, n.

VII. Of

## VII.

## OF BIRDS.



Singing Birds (11) are

**A** Black Bird  
 A Chaffinch  
 A Gold-Finch  
 A Green-Finch  
 A Lark  
 A Nightingale  
 A Quail  
 A Robin Red-Breast  
 A Starling, or Stare  
 A Thrush  
 A Tit mouse

**M**<sup>o</sup> Erula, x, f.  
 Fringilla, x, f.  
 Carduelis, is, f.  
 Or, Acanthis, idis, f.  
 Chlōris, idis, f.  
 Or, Virēo, ōnis, m.  
 Alauda, x, f.  
 Luscinia, x, f.  
 Cōturnix, icis, f.  
 Erithacus, i, m.  
 Sturnus, i, m.  
 Turdus, i, m.  
 Pārus, i, m.

Birds which live about, or in watery places, are

Coot		Fulica, x, f.
Crane	(1)	& Fulix, icis, f.
Didopper, or Ditchick		Grus, ūis, d.
Duck	(16)	Mergus, i, m.
Goose	(4)	Anas, atis, f.
Heron		Anser, eris, m.
Pelican	(3)	Ardēa, x, f.
Stork		Pelicanus, i, m.
Swan		Ciconia, x, f.
Water-Wagtail		Olor, oris, m.
Kings-Fisher		Or, Cygnus, i, m.
		Motacilla, x, f.
		Alcyon, ōnis, f.

### Ravenous Birds are

Crow, or Rook	(8)	Cornix, icis, f.
Cuckoo		Cuculus, i, m.
Eagle	(2)	Aquila, x, f.
Hawk		Accipiter, tris, m.
Kite, or Glead		Milvus, i, m.
Magpie, or Picaet	(5)	Pica, x, f.
Owl	(9)	Noctua, x, f.
Parrot	(13)	Or, Bubo, ōnis, d.
Raven		Psittacus, i, m.
Vulture		Corvus, i, m.
		Vultur, ūris, m.

Birds dwelling about the house are

Cock	(12)	Gallus, i, m.
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Whose Female is

Hen		Gallina, x, f.
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A Cock being gelt is called

A Capon	Căpo. ōnis, m.
A Dove, or Pigeon (10)	Cōlumbus, i, m.
A Peacock (10)	Pāvo, ōnis, m.
A Sparrow (6)	Passer, ēris, m.
A Swallow	Hirundo, īnis, f.

Besides those Birds before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as

A Bat	Vespertillo, ōnis, m.
An Hedge-Sparrow	Currūca, x, f.
A Partridge	Perdix, īcis, d.
A Pheasant	Phāsanus, i, m.
A Ring-Dove	Pālumbes, is, m. & f.
A Turtle-Dove	Turtur, ūris, m.

A Bird hath

A Bill or Beak	Rostrum, i, n.
A Comb or Crest	Crista, x, f.
A Wing	Ala, x, f.
A Feather	Plūma, (x) f.
An hard Feather or Quill	Penna, x, f.
A Claw or Crop	Inglūvies, ei, f.

A Bird lays in

A Nest (15)	Nidus, i, m.
An Egg (15)	Ovum, i, n.
A White bath	Albūmen, īnis, n.
An Yolk	Vitellus, i, m.



A Fowler or Bird-Catcher 11 | Auceps, cūpis, m. & f.

Catcheth Birds with

Birdlime

| Viscus, l, m.

| Or, Viscum, i, n.

And puts them into

A Cage or Aviary (11)

| Aviārium, ii, n.

VIII.

OF FISHES.



River and Pond Fishes are

A N Eel (1)  
A Gudgeon

A Peareb (2)  
A Pike  
A Tench

A Nguilla, x, f.  
Gōbius, ii, m.  
Or, Gōblo, ōnis, m.  
Perca, x, f.  
Lūcius, ii, m.  
Tinca, x, f.

Sea-Fish are

A Dolphin	(3)	Delphīnus, i, m.
A Mullet		Mūgil, īlis, m.
An Oyſter	(4)	Oſtrēa, æ, f.
A Whale	(5)	Bālæna, æ, f.

Fish common to both Salt and Fresh Water are

A Crab-Fish	(6)	Cancer, cri, m.
A Salmon	(7)	Salmo, ōnis, m.

Fishes have

Gills	Branchiæ, ārum, pl.
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Instead of Feet they have

Fins	Pinnæ, ārum, f.
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Fishes have also

Scales	Squāmæ, æ, f.
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Fish that are covered with

A Shell	Testa, æ, f.
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Are called

Shell-Fish	Conchylis, ōrum, pl.
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A Fisherman	(8)	Piscātor, ōris, m.
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Catcheth Fish with

An Hook	(9)	Hāmus, i, m.
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A Net	(10)	Rēte, is, n.
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Salt-Fish is	Salſamentum, i, n.
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IX.

Of Four-Footed BEASTS



Some are Tame

Cattle

The Labouring Beast

PECUS, ōris, n.  
Jumentum, i, n.

The Four-Footed Creature which flieth from Men, is called

A Wild-Beast

\*Fēra, æ, f.

Cattle is

All Sort of Neat

Ox, Bull or Cow

Bos, bōvis, m. & f.

IX \*This is an Adjective, Bestia or Pecus being understood.

C. 3

A

## The L O N D O N ]

A Bull

(1)

| Taurus, i, m.

Whose Female is

A Cow

| Vacca, æ, f.

A He-Goat (2)

| Hircus, i, m.

A Gelded Goat

| Caper, ri, m.

A Hog

(3)

| Porcus, i, m.

A Ram

| Aries, etis, m.

Whose Female is

A Sheep

(4)

| Ovis, is, f.

A Cow brings forth

A Calf

| Vitulus, i, m.

A Ram gelded is called

A Weather

| Vervex, ecis, m.

A Cow that never yet was with Calf is called

An Heifer

| Jüvenca, æ, f.

A She-Goat

| Capra, æ, f.

brings forth

A young Goat, or Kid

| Hoedus, i, m.

A Sheep brings forth

A Lamb

| Agnus, i, m.

A Sow

| \*Sus, suis, com.

brings forth

A Pig

| Porcellus, i, m.

A Pig not gelded is called

A Boar-Pig

| Verres, is, m.

\*Sus in Latin is used when we speak of the Sex, as the Word Swine is also in English; with this Difference, That Swine is used in Numbers.

# VOCABULARY.

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*A Pig gelded is called*

*A Barrow-Pig* | \*Mājālis, ls, m.

*Labouring Beasts are*

<i>An Ass</i>	(5)	*Asinus, ls, m.
<i>A Camel</i>		Cāmēlus, i, m.
<i>An Elephant</i>	(6)	*Elēphas, antis, m.
<i>A Horse</i>	(7)	*Equus, i, m.

*Whose Female is called*

<i>A Mare</i>		*Equa, x, f.
<i>A Mule</i>		Mūlus, i, m.
		& Mūla, x, f.

*To an Horse belong*

<i>A Bridle</i>	(7)	Frēnum, i, n.
<i>A Saddle</i>	(7)	*Ephippium, ii, n.

*Wild Beasts are*

<i>An Ape</i>	(8)	Simius, ii, m.
		Or, Simia, x, f.
<i>A Bear</i>	(9)	Ursus, i, m.
<i>A wild Bear</i>		*Aper, pri, m.
<i>A Coney, or Rabbit</i>		Cūniculus, i, m.
<i>A † Deer</i>	(10)	Dāma, x, com.
<i>A Fox</i>		Vulpes, is, f.
<i>An Hart, or Stag</i>		Cervus, i, m.

*Whose Female is called*

<i>An Hind</i>		Cerva, x, f.
<i>which bringeth forth</i>		
<i>A Fawn</i>		Hinnulus, i, m.

\*Porcus is understood.

†The Male of this Creature is called a *Buck*, as the Female is called a *Doe*.

<i>An Hare</i>	(11)		Lēpus, ōris, m.
<i>An Hedge-Hog</i>			Echīnus, i, m.
<i>A Lion</i>	(12)		Leo, ōnis, m.

Whose Female is

<i>A Lioness</i>		Lēxana, x, f.
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<i>A Leopard</i>		Pardus, i, m.
<i>A Mole</i>		Talpa, x, d.
<i>A Monkey, or Marmoset</i>		Cercōpīthēcus, i, m.
<i>An Ounce</i>		Lynx, cis, d.
<i>A Panther</i>		Panthēra, x, f.
<i>A Porcupine</i>		Hystrix, icis, f.
<i>A Squirrel</i>		Sciūrus, i, m.
<i>A Tyger</i>		Tigris, is, f.
<i>A Wolf</i>		Lūpus, i, m.

Beasts that dwell about the House are

<i>A Dog or Bitch</i>	(13)		Cānis, is, com.
<i>A Cat</i>	(14)		Fēlis, is, f.
<i>A Mouse</i>	(15)		Mus, mūris, m.
<i>A Rat</i>			*
<i>A Weasel</i>			Mustēla, x, f.

A Mouse is taken in

<i>A Mouse-Trap</i>	(15)		Muscipūla, x, f.
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Four-Footed Beasts that live as well by Water as Land, are

<i>A Beaver</i>		Fiber, ri, m.
<i>A Crocodile</i>		Crōcōdīlus, i, m.
<i>A Frog</i>	(19)	Rāna, x, f.
<i>A Tortoise</i>		Testudo, inis, f.

\*Commonly called *Sorex*.

A Number of Small Cattle, as Sheep, &c.  
is called

A Flock | Grex, grēgis, m.

A Number of Big Cattle, as Oxen, &c. is called

A Herd | Armentum, i, n.

A little Dog, Whelp, Kitling, | Cātulus, i, m.  
the Young of all Beasts is |

Beasts have [ Some ]

An Hoof | Ungula, æ, f.

An Horn | Cornu, n.

A Tail | Cauda, æ, f.

A Skin | Pells, is, f.

A Hide | Tergus, ōris, n.

Any Skin or Leather is | Cōrium, li, n.

Beasts are covered with either

A Bristle | Seta, æ, f.

Or, Hair or Shag | Pīlus, i, m.

Or Wool | Lāna, æ, f.

A Fleece of Wooll is | Vellus, ēris, n.

The Bull, Ox and Cow are remarkable for the skin  
hanging down beneath the Throat, called

The Dew-Lap | Pālēar, āris, n.

The Elephant is remarkable for his

Snout or Trunk | Prōboscis,  
Or, Prōmuscis, īdis, f.

The Goat is remarkable for his

Beard | Barba, æ, f.

The Horse is remarkable for his

Main

I Jūba, x, f.

Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called

Sewer, or Tallow

I Sēbum, i, n.

He that keepeth Sheep is

A Shepherd

Pastor, ōris, m.

who hath

A Crook, or Staff

Pēdum, i, n.

A Scrip, or Wallet

Pēra, x, f.

An Huntsman

Vēnātor, ōris, m.

bath

An Hunting-Staff, or Pole

Vēnābūlum, i, n.

And allures the Beasts out of their

Cave, or Den

Cāverna, x, f.

into

A Pitfall

Fōvēa, x, f.

A Ditch

Scrobs, is, d.

Or, into

A Net

Cassis, is, m.



## X.

Of M A N, respecting his Age or Kindred.



A Man by his Age is first

A Babe, Infant, or Child  
that cannot yet speak 1  
then

Boy, or Lad (2)

Afterwards, a young Man (3)

Grown Man (4)

Old Man (5)

\* Infans, ntis.

Puer, ri, m.

\* Adolescens, ntis.

Vir, viri, m.

\* Senex, senis.

Infans, Adolescens & Senex being Adjectives, ought  
to have been rank'd among them; but it is to  
be hoped, our Method will excuse the inserting  
them here.

So in the other Sex there is

<i>An Infant, or Babe</i> (1)	Infans—
<i>A Girl, Lass, or Wench</i> (6)	Puella, æ, f.
<i>A Maid, or Virgin</i> (7)	Virgo, inis, f.
<i>A Grown Woman</i> (8)	Mulier, ëris, f.
<i>An Old Woman</i> (9)	Anus, us, f.

*A Man by his Kindred is*

<i>A Father</i>	Pater, ris, m.
<i>A Grand-Father</i>	Avus, i, m.
<i>A Son</i>	Filius, ii, m.
<i>A Grand-Child</i>	Nepos, otis, m.
<i>A Brother</i>	Frater, tris, m.
<i>A Father in Law</i>	Socer, eri, m.
<i>A Son in Law</i>	Gener, eri, m.

The Man that your Mother marrys after your Father's Death, is called

<i>A Step-Father</i>	Vitricus, i, m.
<i>A Step-Son</i>	Privignus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Father</i>	Patrûus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Mother</i>	Avunculus, i, m.

*A Brother's or Sister's Son is called*

<i>A Nephew</i>	*
<i>A Cousin German, or a Father's Brother's Son</i>	†Patrûclis, is.

\*A Nephew is called, *Filius Fratris*, or *Filius Sororis*  
†It is an Adjective, *Frater* being understood.

*A Woman by her kindred is*

<i>A Mother</i>	<i>Māter, tris, f.</i>
<i>A Grand-Mother</i>	<i>Avia, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Daughter</i>	<i>Fīlla, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Grand-Daughter</i>	<i>Neptis, tis, f.</i>
<i>A Sister</i>	<i>Sōror, ōris, f.</i>
<i>A Mother in Law</i>	<i>Sōcrus, us, f.</i>
<i>A Daughter in Law</i>	<i>Nūrus, rus, f.</i>
<i>A Step-Mother</i>	<i>Nōverca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Step-Daughter</i>	<i>Prīvigna, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Niece</i>	*

*A Man too big is*

<i>A Giant</i>	(IO) <i>Gigas, antis, m.</i>
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*A Man too little is*

<i>A Dwarf</i>	(II) <i>Pūmīllo, ōnis, m.</i>
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*Proper Names.*

*The Proper Names of Men are*

<i>Adam</i>	<i>Adāmus, i, m.</i>
<i>Abraham</i>	<i>Abrahāmus, i, m.</i>
<i>Anthony</i>	<i>Antōnius, ii, m.</i>
<i>Benjamin</i>	<i>Benjaminus, i, m.</i>
<i>Charles</i>	<i>Cārōlus, i, m.</i>
<i>Edward</i>	<i>Edvārdus, i, m.</i>
<i>George</i>	<i>Georgius, ii, m.</i>
<i>Henry</i>	<i>Henricus, i, m.</i>
<i>James</i>	<i>Jacōbus, i, m.</i>
<i>John</i>	<i>Joānnes, is, m.</i>
<i>Mark</i>	<i>Marcus, i, m.</i>
<i>Paul</i>	<i>Paulus, i, m.</i>

*A Niece is called, Fīlia Frātris, or Fīlia Sōris.*

*Peter*  
*Richard*  
*Robert*  
*William*

*Pētrus, i, m.*  
*Ricardus, i, m.*  
*Robērtus, i, m.*  
*Guilielmus, i, m.*

**Proper Names of Women are**

*Ann*  
*Catharine*  
*Elizabeth*  
*Eve*  
*Hannah*  
*Jane*  
*Joan*  
*Mary*  
*Sarah*  
*Susan*

*Anna, x, f.*  
*Cāthārīna, x, f.*  
*Elizabētha, x, f.*  
*Eva, x, f.*  
*Hanna, x, f.*  
*Jāna, x, f.*  
*Joanna, x, f.*  
*Maria, x, f.*  
*Sara, x, f.*  
*Sufanna, x, f.*

I have set down these few Proper Names purely in compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a Vocabulary. See the Preface.

## XI.

Of the PARTS of Man's BODY.



Parts of the Body are.

THE Head (1)

The Trunk

A Limb

C<sup>o</sup> Apud, ūtis, n.

Truncus, l, m.

Artus, us, m.

On the Head are

The Hair

(2)

Crinis, is, m.

Or, Cāpillus, l, m.

The Crown of the Head (1)

Vertex, ūcis, m.

The Ear

(3)

Auris, is, f.

The Temples of the Head (4)

Tempora, um, pl. n.

The Face

Facies, ei, f.

## The LONDON

## In the Face are

The Forehead (5)	Frons, tis, f.
The Countenance	Vultus, us, m.
The Eye (6)	Oculus, i, m.
The Nose (7)	Nasus, i, m.
The Mouth (8)	Os, oris, n.
The Chin (9)	Mentum, i, n.

## In the Eye are

The White of the Eye	* —
The Sight, or Apple of the Eye	Pupilla, æ, f.

## Out of the Eye cometh

A Tear	Lacryma, æ, f.
--------	----------------

## The Nose hath two

Nostrils	Nares, ñum, pl. f.
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## To the Mouth belong

The Lip	Labium, li, n. Or, Labrum, i, n.
The Outer Cheek	Gena, æ, f.

## Within the Mouth are

The Gum	Gingiva, æ, f.
The Palate, or Roof of the	Palatum, i, n.
The Inner Cheek (Mouth)	Bucca, æ, f.
The Tongue	Lingua, æ, f.
The Chap	Faux, cis, f.
The Throat	Guttur, ùris, n.

\*Called *Album Oculi*.

# VOCABULARY.

41

*Between the Head and Trunk is*

The Neck (10) | Collum, i,

*Parts of the Neck are*

The Fore-Part, or the Throttle | Jügülem, i, n.

The Hinder-Part

Or, The Nape or Grag | Cervix, icis, f.

*Along the Throat descends*

The Gullet | Güla, x, f.

*That Part that lies betwixt the Bosome of the Neck, and reaches to the Ribs, is called*

The Chest | Thōrax, ācis, m.

*Whose Fore-Part is*

The Breast (11) | Pectus, ōris, n.

*The Hinder-Part is*

The Back | Tergum, i, n.

*Where are*

The Shoulder (13) | Hümērus, i, m.

The Mid-Back | Dorsum, i, n.

The Side (14) | Lātus, ēris, n.

*In the Breast is*

The Bosom (15) | Sīnus, us, m.

The Dug | Mamma, x, f.

*Which hath*

Nipple | Pāpilla, x, f.

*Under the Breast are*

The Belly (16) | Venter, ris, m.

The Navel | Umbilicus, i, m.

*Below which are*

The Lower Belly | Abdōmen, īnis, n.

The Groin | Inguen, īnis, n.

In

In the Hinder-Part of the Abdōmen are  
The Loins | Lumbus, i, m.

At the lower End is

The Breech (17) | Anus, i, m.  
Or, Pōdex, icis, m.

Whose two Sides are called

The Buttocks | Nātes, ūm, pl. f.

Of the LIMBS.

The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow  
is called

The Arm (18) | Brāchium, ii, n.

The Place where we bend our Arm is called

The Elbow (19) | Cūbītus, i, m.

The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist  
is called

The Fore-Arm | Lacertus, i, m.  
The Wrist (20) | \*

All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the End  
of the Fingers is called

The Hand | Mānus, us, f.

The Hand being closed is

The Fist (21) | Pugnus, i, m.

The Hand being spread open is

The Palm of the Hand | Palma, x, f.

\*Called Carpus, i, m.



## Parts of the Hand are

The Thumb	(23)	Pollex, ūcis, m.
The Finger	(24)	Dīgītus, i, m.

## On the Finger is

A Nail	Unguis, is, m.
--------	----------------

## Below

The Hip, or Haunch	Coxa, æ, f.
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is

The Thigh	(25)	Fēmur, ōris, n.
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Which reaches to

The Knee	(26)	Gēnu, n.
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## The Back-Part of the Knee is

The Ham	(27)	Pōples, itis, m.
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## The Part from the Knee to the Ankle is

The Leg	(28)	Crus, crūris, n.
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## The Back-Part of the Leg is

The Calf of the Leg	(29)	Sūra, æ, f.
---------------------	------	-------------

The Foot is	(30)	Pes, pēdis, m.
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## The upper Part of the Foot is called

The Instep	(30)	*
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## The under Part of the Foot is called

The Sole of the Foot	(32)	Planta, æ, f.
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## The Foot hath

A Toe	†
The great Toe is (31)	Hallux, ūcis, m.
	Or, Hallus, i, m.

\* Called Tarsus, i, m.

† Called Dīgītus Pedis.

## In which Parts are

Skin	Cūris, is, f.
Flesh	Cāro, carnis, f.
A Muscle	Muscūlus, i, m.
A Vein	Vēna, æ, f.
An Artery	Artēria, æ, f.
An Humor	Hūmor, ōris, m.
A Nerve, or Sinew	Nervus, i, m.
Fat, or Grease	Adeps, ipis, d.
A Bone	Os, ossis, n.

## In which is

Marrow	Mēdulla, æ, f.
A Membrane, or thin skin	Membrāna, æ, f.

## Between the Bones is

A Gristle	Cartilāgo, ōnis, f.
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## The Inward Parts of the Body are

The Bowells	Viscēra, um, pl. n.
-------------	---------------------

## In the Head is

The Brain	Cērēbrum, i, n.
-----------	-----------------

## In the Breast are

The Heart	Cor, cōdis, n.
The Lungs, or Lights	Pulmo, ōnis, m.

## In the Belly is

The Paunch	Alvus, i, m.
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## In which are

The Stomach	Ventricūlus, i, m.
With The Mouth of the Sto-	Stōmāchus, i, m.
The Guts (mach	Intestīna, ōrum, pl. n.

The greatest Part of the Guts is covered with

Cawl

| Omentum, i, n.

On the right Side of the upper Abdōmen,  
lieth

the Liver

| Jēcur, ōris, n.

As on the left Side lieth

the Spleen, or Milt

| Splen, ēnis, m.

Then there are

two Reins, or Kidney

| Ren, rēnis, m.

and the Bladder [ of Piss ]

| Vēsica, æ, f.

XII. OF

# The L O N D O N XII.

Of the BONES.



The Bones belonging to a Man are about 300 divided into the Bones of the Head, of the Body, and of the Limbs.

The Bones of the Head are

**T**HE skull (1)  
The Cheek-Bone (2)  
Or Jaw-Bone  
With 32 Teeth (3)

**C**Ranium, li, n.  
Maxilla, x, f.  
Or, Māla, x, f.  
Dens, tis, m.

Bones of the Body are

The Back-Bone (4)  
Which hath 34  
Joints, or turning Bones  
24 Ribs (5)  
And The 2 Shoulder-Blades 6  
The Shin-Bone is (7)

**\***  
Vertēbra, ārum, pl. f.  
Costæ, ārum, pl. f.  
Scāpūlæ, ārum, pl. f.  
Tibia, x, f.

\*Spina Dorsī.

The Humours of the Body are

Blood

Gall

Milk

Phlegm

Choler

Melancholly

Excrements, or Uncleanesses

to be cast out of the Body,

are

Sweat

Spittle

Snot

Piss, or Urine

Dung

Blood coming from a Wound is

Sanguis, ſinis, m.

Fel, fellis, n.

Lac, lactis, n.

Pituita, æ, f.

Bilis, is, f.

\*

Excrementa, orum, pl. æ.

Sudor, ōris, m.

Saliva, æ, f.

Mucus, i, m.

Urina, æ, f.

Stercus, ōris, m.

Cruor, ōris, m.

ividel  
of the

Bilis Atra.

l. f.  
f.  
f.

XIII. Of

## XIII.

## OF DISEASES.



*The Body is subject to*

**A** Wound  
**A** Sore, or Ulcer  
**A** Disease  
**Death**

**V**ulnus, ĕris, n.  
 Ulcus, ĕris, n.  
 Morbus, i, m.  
 Mors, tis, f.

*A Wound is caused by*

**A** Stroke  
**A** Stripe, or Blow  
**A** Wale on the Flesh after  
 Whipping is

**P**lāga, æ, f.  
 Verber, ĕris, n.  
 Vibex, icis, m.

*After a Wound is cured there remains*

**A** Scar

**C**icātrix, icis, f.

*Disease*

## Diseases are

A Consumption	Tābes, is, f.
A Cough	Tussis, is, f.
The Dropsie	Hydrops, opis, m.
The Fever, or Ague	Fēbris, is, f.
The Gout	*Pōdāgra, æ, f.
The Itch	Scābles, ei, f.
Madness	Insānia, æ, f.
The Plague	Pestis, is, f.
The Stone	Calculus, i, m.

The Physician (1) | Mēdicus, i, m.

For the curing of Diseases, giveth

Physick (2) | Mēdicīna, æ, f.

He doth also sell

A Medicine	Mēdicāmen, inis, n.
Or, A Remedy (3)	Or. Rēmedium, ii, n.
Poyson	Vēnēnum, i, n.
An Ointment	Unguentum, i, n.

When there is no Disease, there is

Health, or Welfare	Sālus, ūtis, f.
Strength	Rōbur, ōris, n.

\*This Word properly signifies the Gout of the Foot, but is generally taken for the Gout in any Part.

## XIV.

## Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

*Man hath*

**A** Mind  
Reason  
Will

**M**ens, tis, m.  
Or, Anīmus, i, m.  
Rātio, ōnis, f.  
Vōluntas, ātis, f.

*The Affections, or Passions of the Mind are*

Love  
Hatred  
Joy  
Pleasure  
Hope  
Desire  
Fear  
Dread  
Shame  
Anger  
Or Rage  
Envy

Amor, ōris, m.  
Odium, il, n.  
Gaudium, il, n.  
Vōluptas, ātis, f.  
Spes, ei, f.  
Dēsiderium il, n.  
Tīmor, ōris, m.  
Mētus, us, m.  
Pūdor, ōris, m.  
Ira, a, f.  
Fūror, ōris, m.  
Invidiā, a, f.

*Creatures are affected with want of Food, or*

Hungry

| Fāmes, is, f.

*With want of Drink, or*

Thirst

| Sītis, is, f.

*Want of Food causeth*

Leanness

| Mācies, ei, f.



## Men have

Power, or Force

Help, or Means

Aid

A Custom, or Manner  
to do

A Work

A Charge

Business

Duty, or Office

Vis, is, f.

Ops, ōpis, f.

Auxilium, ii, n.

Mos, ōris, m.

Opus, ōris, n.

Munus, ōris, n.

Negotium, ii, n.

Officium, ii, n.

## Which should be done with

Counsel

Art, or Skill

Care

Study

Labour

Faithfulness

From Delay

to do these Things, cometh

Loss, or Damage

Consilium, ii, n.

Ars, tis, f.

Cura, æ, f.

Studium, ii, n.

Labor, ōris, m.

Fides, ei, f.

Mora, æ, f.

Damnum, i, n.

## XV.

## OF MEATS and DRINKS.



For the Maintenance of the Body there is

**P**rovision, or Plenty  
Food, or Meat  
Drink

Cōpia, æ, f.  
Cibus, i, m.  
Pōtus, us, m.

All Manner of Provisions of  
Meat and Drink for  
Men, is called  
Food, or any thing that is  
eaten with Bread  
(especially Fish) is

Pēnus, i, or ūs, m. & f.  
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Opīōnium, ii, n.

## For Eating there is

Bread

Butter

Cheese

B sides what

The Butcher

Sells in

The Shambles

Beef

Pānis, is, m.

Būtȳrum, i, n.

Casēus, i, m.

Lānĭus, li, m.

Mācellum, i, n.

\*

## Of a Hog they make

Bacon

A Gammon of Bacon with

the Leg on, is

Lardum, i, n.

Perna, x, f.

## There are also for Eating

A Pudding

A Cake

Pottage, or Broth

Fartum, i, n.

Plācenta, x, f.

Jus, jūris, n.

The Romans expressed the Names of Butcher's Meat  
by two Words, as

\*Beef

Or Ox's Flesh

Lamb

Or Lamb's Flesh

Mutton

Or Sheep's Flesh

Pork

Or Hog's Flesh

Veal

Or Calf's Flesh

†Venison

†Flesh taken by Hunting.

Cāro Būbū'a

Cāro Agnīna

Cāro Ovīna

Cāro Sūilla

Cāro Vīcūlīna

Cāro Fērīna

*Dainty Dishes**For Sauce**Men use**Oil**Vinegar*

Pulmentum, i, n.

Or, Pulmentārium, ii, n.

Condimentum, i, n.

Olēum, i, n.

Acētum, i, n.

*Eating a Meal is**A Breakfast**A Dinner (1)**A Common-Supper**A Bever, or Afternoons**— Luncheon*

Jentaculum, i, n.

Prandium, ii, n.

Coena, x, f.

Merenda, x, f.

*For Drinking there is**Ale, or Beer (2)**Wine (3)**Which baib**Dregs, or Lees*

Cervisia, x, f.

Vinum, i, n.

Fex, fæcis, f.

*At a Feast (4)**Or, A Banquet**A Guest (5)**eateth of**Dainties, or good Chear**A Mess, or Dish of Meat  
born to the Table**A Morsel, or Mouthful, is*

Convivium, ii, n.

Epulum, i, n.

Hospes, itis, m. &amp; f.

Or, \*

Daps, dāpis, f.

Ferculum, i, n.

Bucca, x, f.

*Bread is made by**A Baker*

Pistor, ōris, m.

*Meat is dressed by**A Cook**in**A Cook's Shop*

Cōquus, i, m.

Pōpina, x, f.

\*Conviva, x, m. &amp; f.

*A Vintner, or Ale-House-Man*  
*Selleth Wine, or Ale*  
*in*  
*A Tavern, or Ale-House*

Caupo, ōnis, m.

Caupōna, æ, f.

XVI.

Cf APPAREL.



For Cloathing of the Body

**T**H E Taylor (1)  
*maketh with*  
*Thread*  
*And a Needle*  
*of*  
*Cloth* (2)  
*A Garment*

**S**Artor, ōris, m.  
*Filum, l, n.*  
*Acus, us, f.*  
*Pannus, l, m.*  
*Vestis, is, f.*

# The L O N D O N

## On the Head is worn

An Hat, or Cap (3)	*Pīlūs, i, m
	Or, Gālērus, i, m.
A Peruke, or Perruwig (4)	Cālēndrum, i, n.

## About the Body is worn

A Close Coat (5)	Tūnica, æ, f.
A Great Coat	Lācerna, æ, f.
A Riding Coat	Pēnūla, æ, f.
A Cloak (6)	Pallūm, ii, n.
A Gown (7)	Tōga, æ, f.

## You may call in Latin

Breeches (8)	†Fēmōrālīa, um, pl. n.
Stockings (9)	†Tībīālīa, um, pl. n.
are tied with	
A Garter	Pēriscēllis, idis, f.

\*The Romans ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, &c. Yet, at some particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Publick Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them using some sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called *Pīlūs Gālērus*, &c.

†The Romans in no Respect differ'd more from the Modern Dress, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings: Yet, instead of these, under their lower Coats, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with Silken Scarfs, or *Fascia*, which from the Parts to which they were apply'd, they called *Fēmōrālīa* and *Tībīālīa*.

A Shoemaker (10)  
maketh

A Shoe (11)

A Buskin, or High Shoe

A Sock

A Slipper

A Boot, or Greave (12)

A Spur is (13)

A Button, or Buckle

A Shoe-String, or Shoe-  
Latchet

A String, or Point

A Girdle

A Fillet

A thin Sash

Or, Swadling Band

Sutor, Ōris, m.

Calcēus, i, m.

Cōthurnus, i, m.

Soccus, i, m.

\*Crēpida, æ, f.

\*Ocrēa, æ, f.

Calcar, āris, n.

Fibūla, æ, f.

Corrigia, æ, f.

Līgūla, æ, f.

Cingulum, i, n.

Vitta, æ, f.

Fascia, æ, f.

On the Finger is put

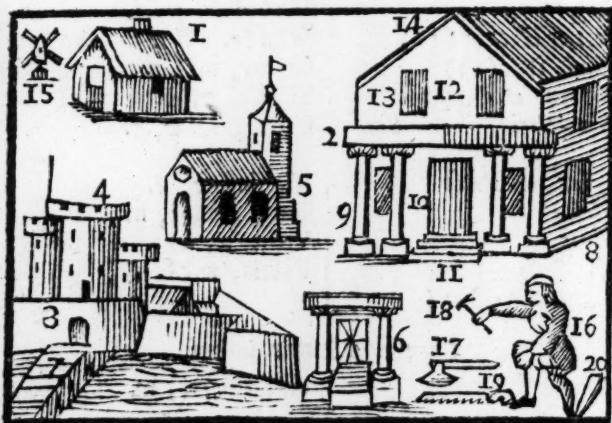
A Ring

} Annūlus, i, m.

\*This is supposed to be the same with the *Sōlēa*, which had no upper Leather; so that it cover'd only the Sole of the Foot, being fasten'd above with Straps and Buckles.

## XVII.

## OF BUILDINGS.



**A** Building

**Æ** Des, is, f.

is either for ordinary Dwelling in, as

An House

Dōrus, ūs, and i, f.

A Cote, or Cottage (1)

Cāla, æ, f.

Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as

A Palace (2)

Pālātium, ii, n.

A Fort, or Castle (3)

Ary, cis, f.

A Tower (4)

Tūris, is, f.

Or, for Religious Worship

A Temple (5)

Templum, i, n.

An Altar (6)

Ara, æ, f.

Or, Altare, is, n.



*For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health*

<i>A Stove</i>	Hypocaustum, i, n.
<i>A Bath</i>	Balneum, i, n.

*For selling of Goods in, there is*

<i>A Shop</i>	Officina, æ, f.
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*For Passage they make*

<i>A Way</i>	Via, æ, f.
<i>A Path</i>	Callis, ls, f.

*For walking in there is*

<i>A Portico, or Piazza</i>	Porticus, us, f.
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*For Passage over the Water, there is*

<i>A Bridge</i> (7)	Pons, tis, m.
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*For Passage for foul Water, there is*

<i>A Common-Shore</i>	Clōaca, æ, f.
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*In a Building there are*

<i>A Wall</i> (8)	Pārēs, ētis, f.
<i>A Column, or Pillar</i> (9)	Cōlūmna, æ, f.
<i>A Chink, or Cranny</i>	Rīma, æ, f.
<i>A Corner</i>	Angūlus, i, m.

*Parts of a House are*

<i>The Gate</i>	Jānūa, æ, f.
<i>Or, The Outer-Door</i> (10)	Fōres, ium, m.
<i>The Door</i>	Ostium, ii, n.
<i>Folding Doors</i>	Valvæ, arum, f.

*You go over*

<i>The Threshold of the Door</i> <i>into</i>	Līmen, inis, n.
<i>The Hall</i>	Au'a, æ, f.

*The*

# THE LONDON

The Dining Room

The Inner Room

The Kitchen

Near which is

The Buttery, or Store-House

A Closet, or Place for the  
keeping of any Thing, is

By a Step, or Stair (11)

you go into

The Bed-Chamber

in which is

A Study

The Upper-Room (12)

A Room bath

A Roof, or Arch

An Hearth, or Fire-Place

On the Out-Side of the House appear

A Balcony, or Gallery

The Window (13)

The Roof of the House (14)

The Ridge, or Top

Triclinium, ii, n.

Conclave, is, n.

Culina, æ, f.

Promtuarium, li, n.

Armarium, i, n.

Gradus, us, m.

Cubiculum, i, n.

Museum, i, n.

Coenaculum, i, n.

\*Cameria, æ, f.

Or, Fornix, icis, f.

†Caminus, i, m.

Or, Focus, i, m.

|| Pergula, æ, f.

Fenestra, æ, f.

Tectum, i, n.

Culmen, inis, n.

Or, Fastigium, ii, n.

\*Quid? Cum Piceis excerpens Semina pomis

Gaudes, si Cameram percussisti forte. Horace.

† See (if you please) Martinus's Lexicon Etymologicum, under the Word Caminus.

|| Pergula is a Place joined to a House, open on the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with, or without a Covering.

An

*An House is supported by*

A Beam of the House

Trabs, is, f.

A Rafter

Tignum, l, n.

*Doors have*

A Post

Postis, is, m.

A Hinge

Cardo, inis, d.

A Chain

Cătēna, æ, f.

A Bar, or Bolt

Obex, icis, d.

A Lock

Or, Pelsūsus, i, m.

Sēra, æ, f.

*Which is opened by*

A Key

Clāvis, is, f.

*Under the House is*

A Cellar

Cella, æ, f.

*Out-Houses are*

A Stall, or Stable

Stābūlum, i, n.

*In which is*

A Crib, or Manger

Præsēpe, is, n.

A Mill

(15)

Mōla, æ, f.

A Privy, or House of Office

Fōrīca, æ, f.

A Well

Pūtēus, i, m.

*A Company of Houses are*

A Street, or Row

Vicus, i, m.

A Town

Oppidum, i, n.

A City

Urbs, is, f.

*To a City or Town, belong*

Gate

Porta, æ, f.

Wall

Mūrus, i, m.

Walls

Moēnia, um, pl. n.

A

*A Market, or Place where  
Courts are kept* } *Fōrum, i, n.*

*A Building is made by*

*A Workman (16)*

*Who suiteth*

*A Plank*

*A Board*

*with an*

*Ax, or Hatchet (17)*

*He useth also*

*An Hammer, or Mallet (18)*

*A Saw (19)*

*A File*

*A Wedge (20)*

*A Square*

*A Crow, or Bar*

*Glue*

*A Nail, or Pin*

*A Brick is*

*\*Fāber, ri, m.*

*Planca, æ, f.*

*Tābūla, æ, f.*

*Sēcūris, is, f.*

*Mallēus, i, m.*

*Serra, æ, f.*

*Līma, æ, f.*

*Cūnēus, i, m.*

*Norma, æ, f.*

*Vectis, is, m.*

*Glūten, īnis, n.*

*Clāvus, i, m.*

*Lāter, ēris, m.*

*\*A Smith worketh Iron upon*

*An Anvil*

*| Incus, ūdis, f.*

*\*This Word signifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Materials; but for Distinction, you may call Him that worketh in Iron, or, a Smith *Faber ferrarius*. Him that worketh in Wood, or, a Carpenter *Faber Lignarius*; as, Him that worketh in Gold, or, a Goldsmith *Faber Aurarius*.*

## XVIII.

## OF HOUSEHOLD-STUFF.



All those Moveable Things, of divers Kinds, necessary  
for the several Uses of a Family, are called

**F**urniture or Household-  
Stuff | **S**uppellex, &tilis, f.

A whole Set of any Things,  
wherby one is furnished, is | \*Instrumentum, i, n.

\*Boves, Jumenta, & Instrumentum rusticum. Phadrus  
L. 4. Fab. 4. v. 24.

# THE LONDON

For Dressing of Viscnals, there are

A Pot (1)	Olla, æ, f.
A Caldron, or Kettle (2)	Lēbes, ētis, m.
Which hath	
A Cover, or Lid (3)	Operculum, i, n.
A Frying-Pan (4)	Sartāgo, īnis, f.

For blowing of the Fire there is

A pair of Bellows (5)	Follis, is, m.
-----------------------	----------------

For taking up of Coats

A pair of Tongs (6)	Forceps, īpis, d.
---------------------	-------------------

For giving of Light there are

A Lamp, or Light (7)	Lūcerna, æ, f.
	Or, Lampas, ādis, f.
A Flamboy, or Torch	Fax, fācis, f.
A Candle (8)	Candēla, æ, f.
Which is put into	
A Candlestick (9)	Candēlābrum, i, n.
Or Lanthorn, or Lantern (10)	Lāterna, æ, f.

For sitting upon there is

A Seat	Sēdes, is, f.
A Stool	Sella, æ, f.
A Foistool, or Low Seat	Scābellum, i, n.
A Bench, or Form	Scāmnum, i, n.

For sitting and leaning on there are

A Chair (11)	Cāthēdra, æ, f.
A Cushion	Pulvīnus, i, m.

For lying and sleeping on there are

A Cradle (12)	Cūnæ, ārum, īpl. f.
A Bed (13)	Leātus, i, m.

For

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our  
36

For putting Things upon there are

A Table (14)	Mensa, æ, f.
On which are put	
A Tablecloth (15)	Mantile, is, n.
A Napkin, or Towel	Mappa, æ, f.
A Carpet	Tāpes. ētis, m.

For cutting of Things there is

A Knife (16)	Culter, tri, m.
--------------	-----------------

There are for the keeping and carriage of Things

A Vessel	Vas, vāsis, n.
A Sheath, or Case	Tāca, æ, f.
A Sack, or Bag	Saccus, i, m.
A Purse	Crūmēna, æ, f.
A Scabbard for a Sword	Vagina, æ, f.

Such Vessels as serve for the holding dry Things, and are made of Wood, are

A Box (17)	Pyxis, idis, f.
A Coffer, or Chest	Arca, æ, f.
A Desk	Scrīnium, ii, n.
A Basket (18)	Corbis, is, d.

Vessels that were commonly made by the Romans of Earib, and serv'd for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are

A Jar (19)	Dōlūm, ii, n.
A great Wine Vessel	*Cādus, i, m.
Another, something less than the Cādus	† Amphōra, æ, f.

Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin; (that is 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts.

This Some reckon to have been about the Bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

Small

*Small Vessells for the holding of Water are*

<i>A Pitcher</i>	Urcēus, i, m.
<i>A Bucket, or Pail (20)</i>	Sīcūla, x, f.

*Vessels that are for the holding Meats and Broths, are*

<i>A Dish (21)</i>	Discus, i, m.
<i>A deep Dish, or Platter</i>	Pātina, x, f.
<i>A Trencher</i>	*

*Drinking Vessels are*

<i>Any kind of Cup (22)</i>	Poculum, i, n.
<i>A Bowl, or Goblet</i>	Pātēra, x, f.
<i>A Pot with a hollow Belly</i>	Ampulla, x, f.
<i>Or, A Bottle (23)</i>	

<i>Any Thing to hold by, the</i>	
<i>Ear or Handle of Cup,</i>	Ansa, x, f.
<i>Pot, or Jug</i>	

*Salt is put into*

<i>A Salt-Sellar (24)</i>	Sālīnum, i, n.
---------------------------	----------------

*For the Adornment of a Room there are*

<i>Tapestry-Hangings</i>	Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>A Picture</i>	Pictūra, x, f.
<i>An Image</i>	Imāgo, īnis, f.
	Or, Simulācrum, i, n.
<i>A Looking-Glass</i>	Spēcūlum i, n.

\*You may call it Quādra, x, f.



For Cleaning of a Room they use

A Broom, or Bescfom | Scōpa, æ, f.

And they throw over the Room to keep it clean

Saw-Dust | Scobs, ðbls, f.

For the holding of Urine there is

A Chamber-Pot, or Urinal | Mārūla, æ, f.

XIX.

OF the COUNTRY, and COUNTRY-AFFAIRS.



House and Land out of Town, is

THE Country

A Country Farm (1)

R Us, rūris, n.

Villa, æ, f.

Or, Prædium, ii, n.

Land is

A Court, or Plat

A Field (2)

Arēa, æ, f.

Ager, grī, m.

Lan

Land for Herbs and Flowers is

A Garden

| Hortus, i, m.

Land for Fruit-Trees is

An Orchard

| Pōmārium, ii, n.

Land for Corn is

Arable Land

Or, Land fit for Plowing

| \*Arvum, i, n.

Land for Hay is

A Meadow

| Prātum, i, n.

Land for Beasts is

Pasture-Ground

| † Pascua, ō. um, pl. n.

Land is tilled by

An Husbandman

| \*Agricola, æ, m.

The Plow-Man (3)

breaks up the Earth with

A Plow

(4)

| \*Arātor, ō. is, m.

| \*Arācrum, i, n.

Parts of the Plow are

The Plow Tail, or Handle (5)

The Plow Share (6)

| Stiva, æ, f.

| Vōmis

& Vōmer, ē. is, m.

\*Rus is understood.

\*Rura is understood. Pandere Agros pinguels, & pas-  
e qua reddere rura. Lucretius, l. 5. v. 1247.

*By the Plow is made*

A Furrow

| Sulcus, i, m.

*The Husbandman soweth*

Seed

| Sēmen, īnis, n.

*The Ground is made even with*

An Harrow, or Rake (7)

| Rastrum, i, n.

*When the Corn looks yellow, then comes*

The Harvest

| Mēsis, is, f.

*Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun, is called*

Hay

| Fœnum, i, n.

*Which is put into*

A Barn

(8)

| Horreum, i, n.

*A Garden is look'd after by*

A Gardiner (11)

| \*

*Who maketh for Defence of the Garden*

An Hedge

| Sēpes, is, f.

*with a*

Bramble, or Bryar

| Sentis, is, m.

*To Husbandry also belong*

A Sieve

(9)

| Crībrum, i, n.

A Sickle, or Sythe (10)

| Falx, cis, f.

A Spade

(11)

| Līgo, ōnis, f.

A Fork

(12)

| Furca, æ, f.

\*Commonly call'd *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good word, is evident from the best Writers of Husbandry, who, tho' very often treating of the Thing; (Gardening;) never so much as once used the Name (Gardiner.)

For

For carrying of heavy Bodys there is  
*A Cart, or Waggon* (13) | *Plaustrum, i, n.*

*An heavy Body is*

*A Burthen*

| *Onus, ěris, n.*

*A Weights*

| *Pondus, ěris, n.*

For Travelling or Going

*A Journey*

| *Iter, itinĕris, n.*

*there is*

*A Coach, or Chariot* (14)

| *Currus, us, m.*

*He that driveth a Coach or Cart, is called*

*A Coach-Man, or Carter* (15)

| *Auriga, x, m.*

*Who useth*

*A Whip, or Goad*

| *Stimulus, i, m.*

*To a Coach or Waggon, belong*

*A Pole*

| *Tĕmo, ōnis, m.*

*An Axle-Tree* (16)

| *Axis, is, m.*

*A Wheel* (17)

| *Rōta, x, f.*

*A Spoke*

| *Rādĭus, il, m.*

For the Beasts are

*A Yoke*

| *Jūgum, i, n.*

*The Reins*

| *Hābēna, x, f.*

| *Or, Lōrum, l, n.*

*A Pack, or Fardel*

| *Sarcĭna, x, f.*

*is carried in*

*Dorsers, or Pack-Saddles*

| *Clitellæ, ārum, pl. f.*

## XX.

## OF SOCIETIES.



*Men join together into*

**A** Family  
 A Corporation  
 Kingdom  
 School  
 Church

**F**<sup>r</sup>Amīlīa, æ, f.  
 Cīvitas, tis, f.  
 Regnum, i, n.  
 Schōla, æ, f.  
 \*Ecclēsia, æ, f.

*In a Family are*

The Husband (1)  
 A Wife (2)  
 The Lord, or Master  
 The Lady, or Dame  
 The Master  
 The Mistress

Vir, ri, m.  
 Uxor, ōris, f.  
 Dōminus, i, m.  
 Dōmīna, æ, f.  
 Hērūs, i, m.  
 Hēra, æ, f.

It is an Ecclesiastical Word.

A Man-Servant (3)

An Hand-Maid, or Maid-Servant (4)

Fāmūlus, i, m.

Ancilla, æ, f.

In

Marriage

Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.

A Wife brings

A Dowry, or Portion

Dos, dōtis, f.

In a Corporation are

A Citizen

A Magistrate (5)

Civis, is, m. &amp; f.

Māgistrātus, us, m.

In a Kingdom are

A KING (6)

A QUEEN (7)

The PEOPLE

Rex, regis, m.

Rēgina, æ, f.

Pōpulus, i, m.

The QUEEN hath

A Crown (8)

A Scepter (9)

A Throne (10)

Cōrōna, æ, f.

Sceptrum, i, n.

Thrōnus, i, m.

Or, Sōlium, ſ, n.

The People are

The Nobles

The Commonalty (11)

The Rabble

Prōcēres, um, pl. m.

Plebs, plēbis, f.

Vūlgus, i, m. &amp; n.

A Company of People is

A Tribe

A Rout

A Nation

Tribus, us, f.

Turba, æ, f.

Gens, tis, f.

Or, Nātio, ōnis, f.

## XXI.

## The SCHOOL.



In

A School (1)

are

Master (2)

Scholar (3)

Schöla, æ, f.

Māgister, tri, m.

Discipulus, i, m.

Men declare their Thoughts by

Speech, or Discourse

Sermo, ōnis, m.

In Speech there are

Letter

Syllable

Word

Litr̃a, æ, f.

Syllāba, æ, f.

Verbum, i, n.

E

Speech

## Speech is

<i>A Fable, or Tale</i>	Fābūla, æ, f.
<i>An History</i>	Histōria, æ, f.
<i>A Joke, or Jest</i>	Jocus, i, m.
<i>Fame, or Talk</i>	Fāma, æ, f.

## Speech writ down is

<i>A Letter, or Epistle</i>	Epistōla, æ, f.
<i>A Book</i> (4) *	Liber, ri, m.

## A Book hath

<i>A Writer, or Author</i>	Auctor, ōris, m.
<i>A Title</i> (5)	Titulus, i, m.
<i>A Side, or Page</i> (6)	Pāgina, æ, f.

## A Writer is

<i>A Poet</i>	Pōeta, æ, m.
<i>Who writeth</i>	
<i>One single Verse</i>	Versus, us, m.
<i>A Poem, or Copy of Verses</i>	Carmen, inis, n.

## For Writing they use

<i>A Pen</i> (7)	Penna, æ, f.
<i>Ink</i> (8)	Sēpia, æ, f.
<i>Paper</i> (9)	†Pāpyrus, i, m. Or, Charta, æ, f.

\*So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at first made tho' now they are made of Paper, or Parchment.

†It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub growing in the Marshes and moist Places, near the River Nile in Egypt, of which Paper was formerly made.



## A Pen bath

A Slit

Cīēna, x, f.

And is made by

A Pen-Knife (10)

\*Scalpellum, i, n.

They make

A Line

Līnēa, x, f.

By A Rule (11)

Rēgūla, x, f.

If Care is not taken, they make

A Fault in Writing

Mendum, i, n.

Or, Menda, x, f.

A Blot

Lītūra, x, f.

For Correction the Master hath

A Rod

Virga, x, f.

Or, A Ferula

Fērūla, x, f.

This is a Diminutive of Scalprum. Suetonius calls  
a Pen-Knife, Scalprum Librarium.

## XXII.

Of the CHURCH, or Ecclesiastical AFFAIRS.



Rulers in the Church are

**J**esus  
Christ

An Apostle

A Bishop

A Priest

An Elder

A Deacon

(1)

(2)

**J**esus, us, m.

Christus, i, m.

Apóstolus, i, m.

Episcopus, i, m.

\*Sacerdos, ōtis, m. &amp; c.

Præbyter, i, m.

Diáconus, i, m.

The Worship of GOD is

Religion

| \*Religio, ōnis, f.

## In the Church there is

A Pulpit. (3)  
Out of which

The Preacher (1)  
preacheth

A Sermon  
Or, readeth

The Bible

The Testament

The Gospel

In the Church-Yard (4)  
there is

A Grave (5)

A Monument (6)

A Funeral is (7)

\*Suggestum, i, n.

\*Conciōnātor, ōris, m.

\*Conciō, ōnis, m.

Bibliā, ōrum, pl. n.

Testāmentum, i, n.

Evangéllum, ii, n.

\*Sēpulerētum, i, n.

\*Sēpulcrum, i, n.

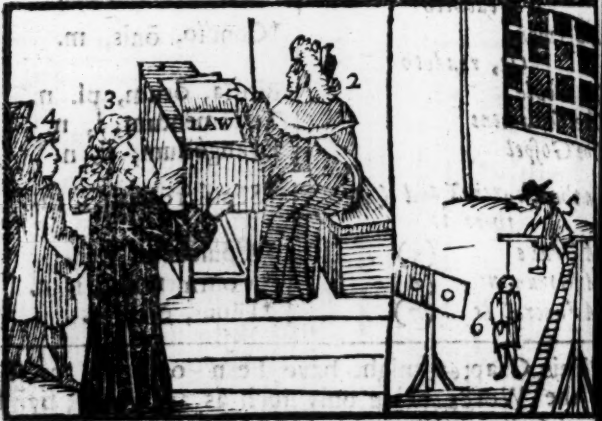
\*Mōnimentum, i, n.

\*Fūnus, ōis, n.

This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the Words being only such as are used by Ecclesiastical Writers; but lest it might seem too great a Defect, we have inserted some of them, and distinguished the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterism (\*) before 'em.

# XXIII.

## OF JUDICIAL MATTERS.



In Government there are

**A** Law (1) | **L** Ex, legis, t.  
An Example | Exemplum, i, n.

In Law there are

**A** Judge (2) | Jūdex, īcis, m. & f.  
**A** Counsellour (3) | Consultor, ōris, m.  
**A** Witness (4) | Testis, is, m. & f.

The Judge hath for writing

**A** Secretary, or Scribe | Scrībā, æ, m.

For speaking Publicly

**A** Crier | Præco, ōris, m.

*For executing the Sentence*

<i>A Hangman</i>		<i>Carnifex, icls, m.</i>
<i>Or, Jack Ketch (5)</i>		

*The Law commands to give to every Thing*

<i>Right, or Due</i>		<i>Jus, jūris, n.</i>
<i>Worth, or Price</i>		<i>Prētium, il, n.</i>

*The Law also giveth*

<i>Punishment</i>		<i>Pœna, æ, f.</i>
-------------------	--	--------------------

*To those who are guilty of*

<i>Vice</i>		<i>Vitium, ii, n.</i>
-------------	--	-----------------------

*A Vicious Deed is*

<i>A Fault</i>		<i>Culpa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Crime</i>		<i>Crimen, inis, n.</i>
<i>Villainy</i>		<i>Scelus, eris, n.</i>

*A Crime is*

<i>Deceit, or a Cheat</i>		<i>Dolus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Lie</i>		<i>Mendacium, ii, n.</i>
<i>Fraud</i>		<i>Fraus, dis, f.</i>
<i>Lewdness</i>		<i>Luxus, us, m.</i>
<i>Theft</i>		<i>Furtum, i, n.</i>

*Persons guilty of Crimes are*

<i>An Adulterer</i>		<i>Adulter, eri, m.</i>
<i>A Robber, or Cut-Throat (6)</i>		<i>Lātro, ōnis, m.</i>
<i>A Thief (6)</i>		<i>Fur, fūris, m.</i>
<i>A Whore</i>		<i>Mētrix, cis, f.</i>

*Punishments are*

Banishment, or Exile	Exilium, ii, n.
Death	Nex, necis, f.
Disgrace, or Degrading	Ignominia, æ, f.
A Fine, or Mult	Multa, æ, f.
A Prison	Carcer, eris, m.
A Strife	Verber, eris, n.

*Sometimes the Judge gives*

Pardon	Venia, æ, f.
--------	--------------

*They who practice*

Virtue	Virtus, tis, f.
will have	
A Reward	Præmium, ii, n.
is	
Gain	Lucrum, i, n.
A Gift, or Present	Donum, i, n.
Glory	Gloria, æ, f.
Hire, or Pay	Stips, stipis, f.
Honour	Honor, oris, m.
Credit, or Grace	Dæcus, oris, n.
Praise	Laus, dis, f.
Wages	Mercēs, dis, f.
Money	Pecunia, æ, f.
	Or, Nummus, i, m.

26 JU 57

XXIV. Of

## XXIV.

OF WARFARE, or MILITARY AFFAIRS.



The joining of the Force and Arms of many against others, is called

**WAR**

**B**ellum, i, n.

The being without mutual Opposition, is

Peace

**P**ax, p̄cis, f.

In Peace there is

Agreement

League

Quiet

Dispute

Day

**C**oncordia, æ, f.

**F**œdus, æris, n.

**Q**uiēs, ris, f.

**O**rium, ii, n.

**L**ūdus, i, m.

E 5

Bot

*But in War there is*

Disagreement	Discordia, æ, f.
Danger	Pēricūlum, i, n.
Strife	Lis, litis, f.
Quarrels	Jurgium, ii, n.
A Tumult, or Disturbance	Tūmulus, us, m.
An Enemy	Hostis, is, m. & f.
A Fight	Pugna, æ, f.
Or Battle	P. celium, ii, n.
Stratagems	Insidia, ā, um, pl. f.
Slaughter	Cædes, is, f.
Ruin	Rūina, æ, f.
Defection	Pernicies, ei, f.
	Or, Exitium, ii, n.
Want of Provisions, or Penny	Pēnūia, æ, f.

The Conqueror	Victor, ōris, m.
After the Fight, bath	
A Victory	Victoria, æ, f.
A Triumph	Triumphus, i, m.

*As on the other Side, there is*

Flight	Fuga, æ, f.
--------	-------------

*Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War, are*

A Leader, or Captain (1)	Dux, dūcis, m. & f.
A Trumpeter (2)	Tūbicen, inis, m.
An Ensign	
Or Standard-Bearer (3)	Vexillarius, ii, m.
Who beareth	
An Ensign, or Standard (3)	Vexillum, i, n.
A Soldier	Miles, itis, m. & f.
A Fresh Water Soldier	Tiro, ōnis, m.



An Horseman (3)

A Footman (4)

Who hath

A Companion

A Guardian

Eques, itis, m. &amp; f.

Pēdes, itis, m. &amp; f.

Cōmes, itis, m. &amp; f.

Custos, ōdis, m. &amp; f.

*The whole Body of the Forces is called*

An Army (5)

Exercitus, us, m.

*A Souldier hath for Offence, or for Defence*

Arms, or Weapons

Arma, ōrum, pl.

*Offensive Arms are*

A Club

A Staff, or Stick

A Sword (6)

A Spear, or Lance (7)

A Dart, or Javelin

A Sling

An Arrow

*Which is shot out of*

A Bow (8)

A Quiver of Arrows, is

Fustis, is, m.

Bācūlus, i, m.

Or, Bāculum, i, n.

Ensis, is, m.

Or, Glādius, il, m.

Hasta, æ, f.

Jācūlum, i, n.

Funda, æ, f.

Sāgitta, æ, f.

Arcus, us, m.

Phārētra, æ, f.

*Any Weapon that may be**thrown with the Hand,**as a Dart, &c. is called**A Point of a Sword, or**other Weapon, is*

Tēlum, i, n.

Mācro, ōnis, m.

Or, Cuspis, idis, f.

*Defensive*

# THE LONDON

## Defensive Arms are

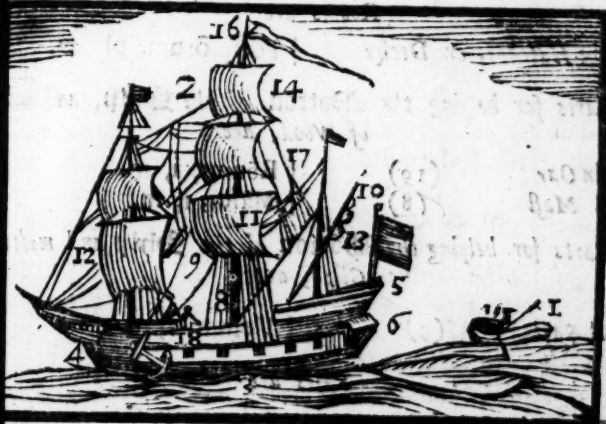
<i>An Helmet</i>	<i>Gălăa, æ, f.</i>
<i>Or Head-Piece (9)</i>	<i>Or, Cassis, idis, f.</i>
<i>Which hath</i>	
<i>A Crest (10)</i>	<i>Crista, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Brigandine, or Coat of Mail</i>	<i>Lōrica, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Buckler, or Shield (11)</i>	<i>Clŷpēus, l, m.</i>
	<i>Or, Scūtum, l, n.</i>

## Instruments of Musick used in War, are

<i>A Trumpet (2)</i>	<i>Tūba, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Drum</i>	<i>Tympānum, l, n.</i>

## XXV.

## OF SEA, or NAVAL AFFAIRS.



A Vessel, for passing over the Water, of the lesser Kind, is

A Boat (1)  
of the greater Kind, is  
Ship (2)

Cymba, æ, f.  
Nāvis, is, f.

## Parts of a Ship are

At the Bottom

Keel (3)  
At the Fore-End is  
Prow (4)

Cārīna, æ, f.  
Prōra, æ, f.

At

<i>At the Hind End</i>	
<i>The Stem, or Poop (5)</i>	Puppis, is, f.
<i>For Steering it</i>	
<i>The Helm, or Rudder (6)</i>	Clavus, i, m.

## Rooms are

<i>The Hatches, or Decks</i>	Fōri, ōrum, pl. m.
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*Parts for helping the Motion of the Ship, and made of Wood, are*

<i>An Oar (19)</i>	Rēmus, i, m.
<i>A Mast (78)</i>	Mālus, i, m.

*Parts for helping the Motion of the Ship, and made of Cloth, are*

<i>A Sail (9)</i>	Velum, i, n.
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## Sails are

<i>The Main-Sail (11)</i>	*
<i>The Fore-Sail (12)</i>	†
<i>The Mizzen-Sail (13)</i>	
<i>The Top-Sail (14)</i>	¶

*The Cross-Picce, to which the Sail is fastned, is call'd*

<i>The Sail-Yard (10)</i>	Antenna, æ, f.
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*For staying of the Ship, there is*

<i>An Anchor (15)</i>	Anchōra, æ, f.
-----------------------	----------------

* Called	Acatium, ii, n.
† Called	Dolon, ōnis, m.
Called	Epidomus, i, m.
¶ Called	Suppāra, ōrum, pl. n.

For Ornament, or for the Distinction of Nations, or the several Officers of a Navy, there are

The Pendants of a Ship (16)

\*

The Flag (5)

†

There belong also to a Ship

A Rope (17)

A Cable, or great Rope

A Pilot, or Steersman  
of a Ship

A Seaman, or Mariner (18)

A Rower (19)

The Seats where the Rowers sit

A Float of Timber is

Fūnis, is, m.

|| Rūdēns, tis, m. & f.

Gūbernātor, ōris, m.

Nauta, æ, m.

Rēmex, igis, m.

Transira, ōrum, pl. n.

Rātis, is, f.

\* Called

† Called

Aplustria, um, pl. n.

Vexillum Navāle.

|| Funis is understood, which was also anciently used in the Feminine Gender.

## XXVI.

### OF TIME.

Time is

A N Hour

A Day

A Week

A Month

A Year

An Age

H Ora, æ, f.

Dies, ei, m. & f.

Hebdōmas, adis, f.

Mensis, is, m.

Annus, i, m.

Sēcūlum, i, n.

In

In a Day there is

The Dawning of the Day, or Day-Break	Diluculum, l, n.
The Morning	Māne, n.
Noon-Tide, or Mid-Day	Mēridies, ēi, m.
The Dusk of the Evening, or Twilight.	Crepusculum, i, n.
The Evening	Vesper, ris, m.
The Night	Nox, noctis, f.

The Day after the present Day, is  
To Morrow | Cras, n.

In a Week there are seven Days, called

* Sunday,	† (1)
Or The Day of the Sun	
Munday,	(2)
Or The Day of the Moon	
Tuesday,	(3)
Or Tuilco's Day	
Wednes[day],	(4)
Or Woden's Day	

\* The English Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols which our Saxon Ancestors did chiefly worship on those Days; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped, &c.

† These are commonly called in Latin

(1) Dies Dominicus, Or Dies Solis	(5) Dies Jovis
(2) Dies Lunæ	(6) Dies Veneris
(3) Dies Martis	(7) Dies Sabbati,
(4) Dies Mercurii	Or Dies Saturni

Wednesday

Thursday, Or Thor's Day	(5)
Friday, Or Friga's Day	(6)
Saturday, Or Seater's Day	(7)

*The Year is divided into four Parts, called*

The Spring	Ver, vēris, n.
The Summer	Æstas, tis, f.
Autumn	Autumnus, i, m.
The Winter	Hÿems, ĕmis, f.

## XXVII.

OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE, or the Modes  
of THINGS.

*A Thing is*

Comely, or handsome	Pulcer, ra, rum
Acceptable	Grātus, a, um
Wonderful	Mīrus, a, rum
Vain	Vānus, a, um
Troublesome	Molestus, a, um
Whole	Iōtus, a, um
Torn	Lācer, ra, rum
What a Thing is it?	Quālis, is, e
Such	Iālis, is, e

*A Thing, as to its Weight, is*

Heavy, grievous	Grāvis, is, e
Light	Lēvis, is, e

*If you compare one Thing with another, it is*

Divers, various	Vārius, a, um
Like	Sīmīlis, is, e
Unlike	Dissīmīlis, is, e

*A Thing, as to its Motion, is*

Gentle	Lēnis, is, e
Strong, earnest	Vēmens, tis, e
Swift, quick	Cēler, ēris, e
Slow, tardy	Tardus, a, um

*A Sign is*

True	Vērus, a, um
Or, False	Falsus, a, um
Certain	Cercus, a, um
Or, Doubtfull	Dūbūs, a, um

*The Mode, or Manner of a Thing, is*

Fit, or suiting	Aptus, a, um
Unfit	loepus, a, um

*A Part is*

Great	Magnus, a, um
Or, Little	Parvus, a, um

*Nature is*

Fruitful	Uber, ēris
Or, Barren	Stērilis, is, e

*A Thing, as to the Time of its Continuance,*

New	Nōvus, a, um
Old	Vētus, ēris, e. 3

*As to its Seasonableness, it is*

Late, lag	Sērus, a, um
Ripe	Mātūrus, a, um
Or, Unripe	Immātūrus, a, um



# The Cardinal, or Chief Numbers,

In which the Question is made by Quot; as

How many | Quot, Undeclined.

And the Answer by

So many | Tot, Undeclined.

One	Unus, a, um
Two	Dŭo, æ, o
Three	Tres, tres, tria,
Four	Quattuor, Undeclined.
Five	Quinque, Undeclined.
Six	Sex, Undeclined.
Seven	Septem, Undeclined.
Eight	Octo, Undeclined.
Nine	Novem, Undeclined.
Ten	Decem, Undeclined.
Twenty	Viginti, Undeclined.
Thirty	Triginta, Undeclined.
An Hundred	Centum, Undeclined.
A Thousand	Mille, Undeclined.

Both | Ambo, æ, o

Those are Ordinal Numbers which tell of what Number, or in what Order a Thing is.

The Question is made by Quotus; as  
Of what Number, or in  
what Order is a Thing | Quotus, a, um

The Answer is made, by

The First	Primus, a, um
Or, the Second	Secundus, a, um
The Third	Tertius, a, um

The

*The Fourth**The Fifth**The Sixth**The Seventh**The Eighth**The Ninth**The Tenth**The Middlemost**The Last**Quartus, a, um**Quintus, a, um**Sextus, a, um**Septimus, a, um**Octāvus, a, um**Nōnus, a, um**Dēcimus, a, um**Mēdius, a, um**Ultimus, a, um**Things are also, in respect of their Number**Equal, or even**Unequal, or odd**Many**Or, Few**All**Frequent**Or, Seldom, rare**Par, āris, c. 3**Impar, āris, c. 3**Multus, a, um**Paucus, a, um**Omnis, is, e.**Frequens, tis, c. 3**Or, Crēber, ra, um**Rārus, a, um**There are Twelve Months.**The Month**January**February**March**April**May**June**July**August**September**\*Jānuārius**Fēbruārius**Martius**Aprīlis**Māius**Jūnius**Jūlius**Augustus**September, ris, re**\* These are Nouns Adjective, Mensis being understood.**October*

October  
November  
December

Octōber, ris, re  
Nōvember, ris, re  
Dēcember, ris, re

## A Place is

Large, or wide  
Narrow, or strait

Amplus, a, um  
Angustus, a, um  
Or, Arctus, a, um

## A Place dedicated to GOD is

Sacred  
Others are  
Profane

Sacer, ra, um  
Prōfānus, a, um

## As to its Placing, a Thing is

Convenient, or Commodious  
Right on the Right  
Or Left  
With the Face upward  
With the Face downward

Commōdus, a, um  
Dexter, ra, rum  
Sīnister, ra, rum  
Sūpīnus, a, um  
Prōnus, a, um

## A Body is

Hard  
Or, Soft  
Strong, or firm  
Or, Weak  
Hollow

Dūrus, a, um  
Mōllis, is, e  
Firmus, a, um,  
Dēbīlis, is, e  
Cāvus, a, um

## As to its Measure, it is

Equal

Æquālis, is, e

How big is it  
So big

Quantus, a, um  
Tantus, a, um

Big

Big, or great

Or, Small, slender

Thick

Or, Thin

Grandis, is, e

Or, Ingens, tis, c. 3

EXILIS, is, e

Crassus, a, um

Tenuis, is, e

As to its figure, it is

Round

Square

Streight, Right

Crooked

Rötundus, a, um

Quadrätus, a, um

Rectus, a, um

Curvus, a, um

A Spirit is

Good

Or, Bad

Bönus, a, um

Mälus, a, um

G O D is

Eternal

Æternus, a, um,

A Soul is

Good, Gracious

Pius, a, um

The Light is

Clear, or Bright

Clärus, a, um

The Shade is

Dark, or Dull

Obscürus, a, um

A Star is

Fixed, or steady

Or, Wandring

Fixus, a, um

Vägus, a, um

The Air is

Clear, not cloudy

Sērēnus, a, um

# VOCABULARY.

95

*The Earth is*

| Siccus, a, um

*Bain is*

| Densus, a, um

| Or, Spissus, a, um

*A Metal is*

| Pūrus, a, um

*A Plant is*

| Tēner, ra, rum

| Viridis, is, e

| Arīdus, a, um

*A Tree is*

| Prōcērus, a, um

| Or, Cellus, a, um

| Hūmīlis, is, e

*Honey is*

| Sincērus, a, um

*An Animal is*

| Vivus, a, um

| Mortuus, a, um

| Sānus, a, um

| Ager, ra, rum

| Pinguis, is, e

| Mācer, ra, rum

| Vīgil, is, e

| Brūtus, a, um

| Fērus, a, um

| Grāvīdus, a, um

Alive

Or, Dead

Sound, well

Or, Sick, faint

Fat

Or, Lean

Wakefull

Brutish

Wild

Sometimes, Big with Young

A

## The LONDON

*A Man's Head is sometimes*

Bald	Calvus, a, um
His Skin	
Hairy, rough	Hirsutus, a, um

*A Man's Countenance is*

Cheary, merry	Hilāris, is, e
Or, Sorrowfull	Mœstus, a, um
Blishe, or kind	Blandus, a, um
Foyous	Latus, a, um
Or, Sad	Tristis, is, e

*A Man's Face is*

Beautifull	Formōsus, a, um
Or, Ugly	Dēformis, is, e

*For want of Sight, a Man is*

Blind	Cæcus, a, um
-------	--------------

*For want of Hearing*

Deaf	Surdus, a, um
------	---------------

*For want of Speech*

Dumb	Mūtus, a, um
------	--------------

*For want of the use of Hands, he is*

Maimed, or lame	Mancus, a, um
-----------------	---------------

*For want of the use of Feet, he is*

Lame, or halt	Claudus, a, um
---------------	----------------

*His Stomach is*

Hungry, Fasting	Jējunus, a, um
Or, Full, satisfied	Sātūr, a, um

## A Man is

Potent, or able  
Knowing

| Pōtis,  
Gnārus, a, um

## As to his Understanding he is

Wise  
Unpolish'd, rude  
Foolish

| Sāpiens, tis, e. 3  
Rūdis, is, e  
Stultus, a, um

## As to his Dispositions and Manners, he is

Bold  
Valiant  
Mild, meek  
Or, Cruel, fierce  
Or, Barbarous  
Chast  
Or, Wanton  
Pleasant  
Severe  
Honest, or virtuous  
Covetous  
Or, Prodigal  
Holy  
Sober  
Or, Drunken

| Audax, ācis, c. 3.  
Fortis, is, e  
Mīcis, is, e  
Sāvus, a, um  
Barbārus, a, um  
Castus, a, um  
Lascīvus, a, um  
Jūcundus, a, um  
Sēvērus, a, um  
Prōbus, a, um  
Avārus, a, um  
Prōdīgus, a, um  
Sanctus, a, um  
Sōbrius, a, um  
Ebrīus, a, um

## In his Conversation, he is

Just  
Friendly

| Justus, a, um  
Amīcus, a, um

## As to his Society, he is

Alone  
Or, Associate

| Sōlus, a, um  
Sōcius, a, um

*As to Action, he is*

*Brisk, chearfull  
Dull, or blockish  
Slow, backward  
Sluggish, lazy*

| Alacer, ris, re  
Hēbes, ētis, c. 3  
Piger, ra, rum  
Segnis, is, e

*To do a Work which is*

*Ease  
Or, Hard, difficult*

| Facilis, is, e  
Difficilis, is, e

*After Work is done, he is*

*Wearry  
Tired*

| Fessus, a, um  
Lassus, a, um

*As to his State, he is*

*Rich  
Or, Poor  
Free, A Freeman  
Bond, or enslaved  
Well, or safe  
Prosperous  
Happy  
Wretched, miserable*

| Dives, itis  
Pauper, ēris  
Liber, ēra, rum  
Servus, a, um  
Salvus, a, um  
Prosper, ēra, um  
Felix, icis, c. 3  
Miser, ēra, um

*As to his Age, he is*

*Young  
Old*

| Jūvenis, is  
Sēnex, fēnis

*A Man without a Garment is*

*Naked, bare*

| Nūdus, a, um



# VOCABULARY.

99

To the Sight, a Thing is

White  
Black  
Red

Albus, a, um  
Niger, ra, rum  
Ruber, ra, rum

To the Taste it is

Sweet  
Bitter  
Sharp, or tart

Dulcis, is, e  
Amarus, a, um  
Acer, acris, acre

To the Smell it is

Sweet-scented  
Stinking

Suavis, is, e  
Teter, ra, rum

To the Touch a Thing is

Plain  
Even  
Smooth  
Or, Rough, sharp

Planus, a, um  
Æquus, a, um  
Lævis, is, e  
Asper, era, erum

Provision is

Dear  
Or, Cheap

Carus, a, um  
Vilis, is, e

Household-Stuff is

One's own, proper  
Common  
Private  
Publick

Proprius, a, um  
Communis, is, e  
Privatus  
Publicus, a, um

Household-Stuff is

Clean  
Or, Filthy

Mundus, a, um  
Turpis, is, e

Some one Boy will learn

More  
than  
the rest

Plus, ūris  
Cater, era, erum

## XXVIII.

## OF VERBS.

*A Thing is said*

**T**o be  
To *Aſt*, or do  
Or, To ſuffer

**E**ſſe  
Agere  
Pati

*That which is, uſes*

To become  
To continue, or abide

Fieri  
Manere

*To Act is*

To move  
To frame, or ſaſhion  
To form  
To put

Movere  
Fingere  
Formare  
Ponere

*To begin to act is*

Coepiſſe

*The Actions of GOD, as to the World, are*

To Create  
To preſerve or keep it  
To manage, or rule  
To bleſs, or make happy

Creare  
Servare  
Regere  
Bere

*Bodys which give Light uſe*

To ariſe  
To ſhine  
To glitter, or twinkle

Oriri  
Lucere  
Micare

### Fire uses

To burn, or to be kindled	Ardere
To burn, or scorch	Urere

### Water uses

To flow	Flumere
To boil up	Fervere

### A Cloud

To rain	Plumere
To thunder	Tonare

### The Wind

To blow	Flare
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### The Sea

To roar	Fremere
---------	---------

### A Plant uses

To grow	Crescere
To flourish, or blossom	Florere
To wither, or fade	Marcere

### An Insect uses

To creep	Repere
Or, as a Serpent, To wriggle	Serpere
Or, as a Flea, To skip or jump	Salire

### A Bird uses

To fly	Volare
To sing	Canere

**A Fish**

To swim | Năre

**A Bullock**

To low | Mūgīre

**An Hog**

To grunt | Grunnīre

**A Sheep**

To bleat | Bāāre

**An Ass**

To bray | Rūdēre

**An Horse**

To neigh | Hinnīre

**A Lion**

To roar | Rūgīre

**A Wolf**

To howl | Ululāre

**A Dog**

To bark | Lātrāre

**A Man uses**

To be born

| Nāsci

To live

| Vivēre

To sense, or feel

| Sentīre

To be able

| Possē

To be well, or strong  
To pine, or languish  
To die

Vālērē  
Languērē  
Mōrī

To the Senses Things use

To be open, or plain  
To be clear  
To lie fair, to appear  
Or, To lie hid, to lurk

Pātērē  
Liquērē  
Pārērē  
Lātērē

A Man, by the Sense of Sight uses  
To see a Thing

Vidērē

By the Sense of Hearing

To hear

Audērē

By the Sense of Smelling

To smell

Odōrārē

By the Sense of Tasting

To taste

Gustārē

By the Sense of Touching

To touch

Tangērē

Things are also perceived by the Ear

To sound  
To make a Noise  
To crack, or give a Crack

Sōnārē  
Strēpērē  
Crēpārē

By the Smell

To smell, or cast a Smell

Olērē

By the Taste

To taste of, or savour

Sāpērē

## By the Touch or Feeling

To be cold	Frīgēre
To be warm	Tēpēre
To be hot	Cālēre

## A Man with his Head uses

To nod	Nūcēre
--------	--------

## With his Eyes

To spie	Spēcēre
To discern	Cernēre
To behold, or look to	Tuēri

## With his Mouth

To breath	Spīrāre
To talk, or speak	Lōqui
To prate, or prattle	Garrīre
To cry out	Clāmāre
To mutter	Mūtīre

## When Men Speak, they are wont

To call	Vōcāre
To say	Dicēre
Or, affirm	Aiēre
To tell	Narrāre
To ask	Rōgāre
To confess	Fātēri
Or, to deny	Nēgāre

## When Men do not Speak, they are said

To be silent	Silēre
To hold their Peace	Tācēre

*A Man with his Tongue uses*

To lick	Lingëre
To lap	Lambëre
To suck	Sūgëre

*With his Teeth*

To gnaw	Rōdëre
To champ, or chew	Mandëre
To bite	Mordëre
To crash, or gnash	Stridëre

*With his Hand*

To take	Căpëre
To snatch	Răpëre
To give	Dăre
To hold	Tënëre
To lay hold of, to catch	Prendëre

*A Man with his Fingers uses*

To crop	Carpëre
To pluck	Vellëre

*With his Nails*

To claw	Scăbëre
To scratch	Scalpëre

*With his Feet*

To kick	Calcăre
To go	Ire
To come	Vënire
To follow	Sëqui

*From the Head he uses also*

*To spit*

| Spüere

*From the Bladder*

*To make Water*

| Meiëre

*From the Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards*

*To vomit*

| Vömëre

*To break Wind*

| Pëdëre

*To dung*

| Căcäre

*The several Modes of Going are*

*To step, or go*

| Grădi

*To go a Foot-Pace*

| Vădëre

*To walk*

| Ambuläre

*To run*

| Currëre

*If a Place be slippery, he is liable*

*To slide, or slip*

| Lăbi

*To rush, or tumble*

| Răëre

*If Bough*

*To stagger, or stumble*

| Tătübäre

*If High, he uses*

*To climb*

| Scandëre

*A Man, as to his Posture, or different Posture of Body, is said*

*To rise*

| Surgëre

*To stand*

| Stäre

*To stretch*

| Tëndëre

*To bend*

| Flectëre



# VOCABULARY.

To lean

To sit

To fall

To lie down

To lie along

To cling, or cleave to

To hang

Niti

Sēdēre

Cādēre

Cūbēre

Or, Cumbēre

Jācēre

Hārēre

Pendēre

If a Man moves a Thing, he is said

To stir, or raise it

To shake

To turn

To rub it

To send, or fling

To cast

To lead

To thrust

To drive

To roul

To draw

To lift, or take up

To bear

To carry

Clēre

Quātēre

Vertēre

Frīcāre

Mittēre

Jācēre

Dūcēre

Trūdēre

Pellēre

Volvēre

Trāhēre

Tollēre

Ferre

Portāre

Or, Vehēre

A Man hath Power

To know, or understand

To remember

To will

Scīre

Mēmīnisse

Velle

Actions of the Understanding and Judgment are

To consider

To meditate

To know, or take knowledge of

Considērāre

Mēditārī

Noscēre

To judge	Jūdicāre
To approve, or like	Prōbāre
To condemn	Damnāre
To think	Pūtāre
To believe	Crēdēre
To doubt	Dūbitāre
To trust	Fidēre

Passions of the Mind cause Men

To love	Amāre
To favour	Fāvēre
Or, To hate	Odissē
To joy, or rejoice	Gaudēre
To hope	Spērāre
To desire, or covet	Cūpēre
To wish for	Optāre
To fear	Tīmēre
Or, To dread	Mētūēre
To be angry	Irasci
To wonder	Mirari
To be ashamed	Pūdēre
To contemn, or despise	Temnēre
To scorn	Spernēre

The Outward Signs of our Inward Passions are  
Of Joy

To laugh	Ridēre
----------	--------

Of Sorrow

To weep	Flēre
To mourn	Lūgēre
To bewail	Plorāre
To complain	Querī
To grieve	Gēmēre

## Of Fear

To tremble  
To wax pale

Trēměre  
Pallěre

When a Man wants Meat, he is said  
To hunger, or be an hungred | Ěsŭřire

When he wants Drink

To be thirsty, or dry | Sŭřire

So when he is Hungry he uses

To eat | Ěděre

As, when Thirsty

To drink | Bĭběre

Good Things use

To be pleasing, to please | Plăcěre

Bad Things

To hurt, or harm

Lăděre

To be painfull, to pain

Dŏlěre

To affright

Terrěre

To trouble, or disturb

Turbăre

To be harmfull, to harm

Nŏcěre

A Man, as to his Possessions, is said

To have | Hăběre

If he hath Nothing, he is said

To be empty

Văcăre

To want, or be without

Cărěre

To want, or need

Ěgěre

That

That which he **Hath**, he is **wont**

To use  
To enjoy

| Uti  
Frui

That which he **Dislikes**, he **uses**

To change  
To let, let alone  
To leave, or forsake

| Mutare  
Sistere  
Linquere

A Man, as to his **Business**, is said

To be able  
To study, or labour  
To dare, or venture  
To get, or obtain

| Quire  
Studere  
Audere  
Potiri

As it is his **Duty**, all lawfull Means of Living

To try  
To seek after  
So, it is  
To beware, be cautious  
To care  
To serve, or deserve

| Expëriri  
Pètère  
Cävère  
Cüräre  
Mëreri

Therefore he ought

To consult

| Cõsulère

The several **Businesses** of Men are

Of a **Physician**

To heal, or cure

| Mëdëri

Of a **Cook**

To dress, or cook

| Cöquère

When

# VOCABULARY.

III

When a Man eats a Meal, if in the Morning,  
he is said

To breakfast | Jentāre

If at Noon

To dine | Prandēre

If at Night

To sup | Coenāre

It is the Business of a Taylor

To sew | Sūere

To patch | Sarcīre

With a Garment a Man uses

To cloath, or array himself | Amīcīre

Also

To put it on | Indūere

Or, To put it off | Exūere

It is the Business of a Builder

To build | Strūere

Of the Shepherd

To feed | Pascere

To milk | Mulgere

To clip, or shear | Tondere

Of the Husbandman

To sow | Sere

To reap, or mow | Metere

To grind | Molere

Of the Plow-Man

To plow | Arare

When

of

## Of the Gardinez

To plant	Plantāre
To dig	Fōdēre

It belongs to the Master of the Family

To call for, or require	Poscēre
To bid, or command	Jūbēre
To forbid	Vētāre
To bid, or invite	Invītāre

It is the Business of a QUEEN

To reign	Regnāre
To govern	Gūbernāre
To establish	Sancire

It is the Business of a School-Master

To teach the Scholar	Dōcēre
To admonish Him	Mōnēre
To advise	Suadēre

If he does well

To praise Him	Laudāre
Or, Commend	

If he does amiss

To threaten Him	Mīnāri
To punish	Pūnīre

It is the Duty of the Scholar

To learn	Discēre
To imitate	Imītāri
To obey	Obēdīre
Duly to regard	Cōlēre
To fear, stand in Awe	Vē, ēri

*In the Church Men use*

To pray	Prēcārī
To beseech	Orāre
To vow	Vōvēre

*Before a Judge*

To promise, or engage	Spondēre
To swear	Jūrāre

*A Soldier uses*

To make ready, to prepare	Pārāre
To fight	Pugnāre
To strike	Icēre
To beat, or overcome	Vincēre
To tame, or subdue	Dōmāre
To pillage	Spōliāre
Or, plunder	

*Sometimes,*

To spare	Parcēre
----------	---------

There are several Nations which Men have in  
Business, as

*Water*

To draw	Haurīre
To wash	Lāvāre
To pour out	Fundēre

*Diverse Things*

To number	Nūmērāre
To gather, or chuse	Lēgēre
To mix, or mingle	Miscēre
To join	Jungēre
To scatter	Spargēre
To divide	Dividēre
To distribute, or give out	Tribūere

*They*

They use also with Instruments

To cut	Sēcāre
To cleave	Findēre
To slash	Scindēre
To smite, or to hack	Cædēre
To prick	Pangēre
To strangle	Strangūlāre
To kill	Nēcāre
To thump, or knock	Tundēre
To break	Frangēre
To burst	Rumpēre
To press, or squeeze	Prēmēre
To sweep, or brush	Verrēre
To purge, or cleanse	Purgāre
To rub out	Dēlēre
To adorn	Ornāre
To polish	Pōlīre
To paint	Pingēre
To write	Scribēre

Things that are Loose, Men use

To bind	Vincīre
To gird	Cingēre
To hoop	Vīere

That which is Bound

To loose, or loosen	Solvēre
---------------------	---------

That which is Shut

To open	Pandēre
---------	---------

That which is Open

To shut	Claudēre
---------	----------



That which is **Id**

To show | Monstrāre

That which seems

To hang, ready to fall | \*Mīnēre

They use

To prop, support | Fulcīre

That Men do so or so, is, because it uses

To like them | Libēre

Or, To be allowed | Līcēre

If they do a Thing oft, they are said

To exercise | Exercēre

To use, or to be accustomed | sūēre

To use, or to want | Sōlēre

In Business Men use

To buy | †Emēre

To sell | Vendēre

To owe | Dēbēre

A Man ought

To begin a Work | Ordīri

in order

To make, or do it | Fācēre

And to carry it on | Gērēre

if he designs

To finish, or end it | Finīre.

\**Pramineo, Eminco, Promineo, Immineo*, come from this Verb *Mīnēre*, and not from *manēre*. *Inclinata minens in eandem prodita partem*. Lucretius, l. 6. v. 562.

† *Emere* was formerly used for to **Take**, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, *Demēre, Eximēre, &c.*

XXIX. Of

## XXIX.

## OF PRONOUNS.

*If you ask*

**W**<sup>Hat is it?</sup> | **Q**<sup>uid?</sup>  
*Who, or which is it?* | *Quis?*

*The Answer is*

<b>I</b>	Ego
<b>Or, Thou</b>	Tū
<b>Himself</b>	Sūl
<b>That</b>	Ille, illa, illud
	Or, Is, ēa, id
	Or, iste, ista, istud
<b>One's Self</b>	Ipse, ipsa, ipsum
<b>This</b>	Hic, hæc, hoc
<b>The same</b>	Idem, eadem, idem
<b>Another</b>	Alius, alia, aliud
<b>Some one</b>	Quidam, quædam, quoddam
<b>Any</b>	Ullus, ulla, ullum
<b>None</b>	*Nullus, nulla, nullum
<b>That, which, who</b>	Qui, quæ, quod

*If you ask*

<b>Which, or whether of the two</b>	Utter, utra, utrum
<b>It is</b>	
<b>Either, or one of the two</b>	Alter, altera, alterum
<b>Neither of the two</b>	†Neuter, neutra, neutrum

\*As None is as much as No One; so is Nullus as much as ne ullus.

† As Neither is as much as not either; so is Neuter as much as ne uter.

# VOCABULARY.

11

If you ask

Whose is it ?

| Cūjus ?

The Answer is, it is

Mine

Thine

His own

Ours

Yours

Their own

| Mēus, a, um

Tūus, a, um

Sūus, a, um

Noster, nostra, nostrum

Vester, vestra, vestrum

Sūus, sua, suum

If you ask

Of what Tribe, or Country | Cūjas, atis  
is he ?

The Answer is, he is

Of our Tribe, or Country | Nostras, atis

Of your Tribe, or Country | Vestras, atis

## XXX.

### OF ADVERBS:

Adverbs of Asking are

**W** Hether ?  
Or, no  
Why

| **N** Um ? An ?  
Ne ?  
Quāre ? Cur ?

of.

## The LONDON

## of Affirming

Yes, yea  
Yes, indeed

| Imo, nã  
| Quisdam

## of Denying

No, not

| Nẽ, non, haud

## of Place

If the Question be made by

Where

| Ubi?

The Answer is by

Here  
There  
Any where  
No where  
Far off  
Nigh

| Hic  
| Ibi  
| Usquam  
| Nusquam  
| Pröcul  
| Pröpe

If the Question is

Whence

| Unde?

The Answer is

Hence  
Thence

| Hinc  
| Inde

If the Question is

Whither

| Quo?

The Answer is

Hither

| Huc

# VOCABULARY.

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## Of Time

If the Question is

When

| Quando?

The Answer is

Then

| Tunc, tum

When I came

| Cum

Yesterday

| Hēri

Ere— while, sometime since

| Dūdum

Long ago

| Olim

Now

| Nunc

Straight, by and by,

| Mox

At any time, ever

| Unquam

Never

| Nunquam

If the Question is

How long

| Quamdiu?

The Answer is

A long time

| Diu

While

| Dum

Until

| Dōnec

If you ask

How oft

| Quōties?

The Answer is

Once

| Sēmēl

Twice

| Bis

Thrice

| Ter

Four times

| Quāter

Oft, or oftentimes

| Sæpe

Always

| Semper

If you ask

How  
Doth he ask?

| Quomodo

The Answer is

So, thus  
Rashly  
In vain  
Together| Sic, Itá  
Tēmēre  
Frustra  
Simul

If you ask

How  
Great is She?

| Quam

The Answer is

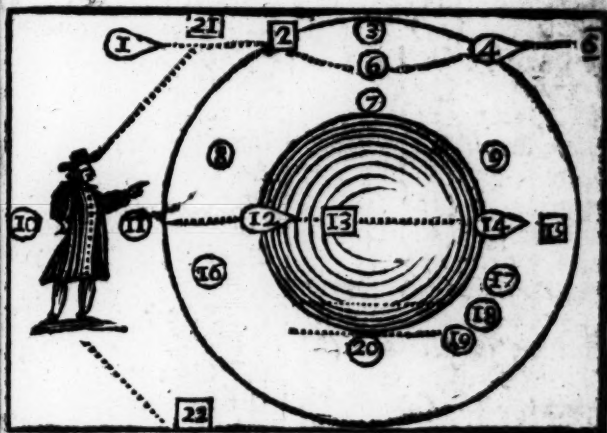
As Great  
As I  
More Great  
Than I| Tam  
Quam  
Māgis  
Quam

26 JU 57

XXXI. C

XXXI.

Of the PREPOSITIONS.



The Eleven Pair of Prepositions which respect Space in General, are

<p>To At, or nigh Off Over, on the other Side</p>	(1)	<p>* A<sup>D</sup> A, ab, or abs Apud Trans</p>
	From	
	(4)	
	(2)	
	(5)	

In this Picture, the Oval Figures, such are (1) (4) &c. denote the Prepositions which tend to Motion; the Square Figures, such are (2) (21;) signify the Rest of that Motion: The round Figures, such are (3) (6,) represent the Prepositions which indifferently refer to Rest or Motion.

G

About

About	(6)	Circa
		Or, Circum
Into	(12)	In
Out of	(14)	E, or ex
Within	(13)	Intra
Without	(15)	Extra
Through, by	(18)	Per
Beside	(19)	Præter
Above, over	(21)	Sūpra
Below, Beneath	(22)	Intra
Before	(11)	Ante
After	(10)	Post
Or, Behind	(10)	Pōtē
Upon	(7)	Sūper
Under	(20)	Sub
		Or, Subter
Behinder, on this Side	(8)	Cis
		Or, Cītra
Beyond	(9)	Ultra
Between, or between	(16)	Inter
Against, over against	(17)	Adversus

The other Prepositions are

Against	Contra
Towards	Erga
Beside, nigh to	Juxta
For, because of	Ob
With one, in ones Keeping	Pēnes
Nigh to, and for	Propter
After, according to	Sēcundum
By, close by	Sēcus
With, together with	Cum
Without, not with	Abſque
Before, in ones Presence	Cōram
Out of sight, privily	Clam
Before, in sight of	Pālam



# DICTIONARY.

From and concerning  
Before, more than  
For, instead of  
Without, not with  
Up to

Dē  
Præ  
Pro  
Sine  
Tenus

## XXXII.

### OF CONJUNCTIONS.

**A**<sup>N D</sup> Also, too  
Neither, nor  
Either, or  
But  
Because  
For  
If  
Unless  
Therefore  
Although  
Yet, nevertheless  
That  
So  
As

**E**<sup>T</sup>, que, atque  
Quoque  
Nēque, Nec  
Aut, vel, ve  
Sed, ast, at, autem  
Quia  
Nam, "Enim  
Si  
Nī, nīsi  
Ergo, "Igitur  
Quamquam  
Tāmen  
Ut  
Ita  
Ut

## XXXIII.

### OF INTERJECTIONS.

**O**! Oh!  
Solo!  
Lo! Behold!  
Wailday! Wo!  
Phy! Pish!  
Hush! Whist!

**O**!  
Eho! Heus! Hem!  
En! Ecce!  
Hei! Vx!  
Phy! Au!  
St! Au!

**F I N I S.**

# ERRATA

THE Reader is desired, to excuse and correct such Errors as have escap'd, thro' the Hast of the Press: Particularly, These following.

Page 50 for *Mens, tis, m. r. f.* Page 55 for *Fores, sum, m. r. f.* Page 69. *Ligo, onis, f. r. m.* Page 77. *Concio, onis, m. r. f.*

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